Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 106 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st May	Sardinia	6680	
3rd "	Friedrichsruhe	8332	Not Calling Marseilles
8th "	Margha	8258	
10th "	Berlin	17324	
12th "	Adolph Woerman	6257	
15th "	Moroa	10800	
22nd "	Mandala	8246	
29th "	Narkunda	15620	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calls at Colombo
5th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yokohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2 p.m. 26th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
11th "	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
5 p.m. 3rd May	Linga	Karachi coasting.
4th May	Hymettus	Bushire only.
6th "	Paroba	E & S Africa.
6th "	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
8th "	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag from P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure.
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5665	24th April	3rd May
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	5th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	7th May	15th May
Shinyo Maru	K. Konaka	3804	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings,
Meraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Tenyuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	6th May	Japan
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	10th May.	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	24th May	"
Sterling Maru		22nd May	2nd June	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Allice Buildings Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 207, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	00,00,0

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tainan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur.	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Policies exceed .. .. Rs.
Claims paid exceeds .. .. Rs.
Annual Income exceeds Rs.

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 80,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about ... 25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soarjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 09, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 2, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

GRANTS

5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

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OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR. 58, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Greatest and Most Powerful Stage Success of years transplanted to the Screen.

"The Lion and the Mouse"

An Absolute super-production is Six Crashing Reels.

In the Old Fable the Mouse becomes the Lion's ally, but in our picture the Mouse not only traps the lion but throws a spell around the Lion's Cub and compels him to ensnare his Sire.

Featuring

ALICE JOYCE

As the girl Mouse who brought to his knees a big financial Lion and at the same time loved his son.

"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

A story of tremendous appeal, crushing the fallacy that Money—Might is Right.

also

PATHE'S PICTORIAL

and

PATHE GAZETTE

"OPEN SESAME!"

What do these two words mean? Read the answer in

WILLIAM FOX

Stupendous Super-Production

"Ali Baba Ali Baba Ali Baba

AND THE

Forty Thieves"

The famous story of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, gorgeously and extravagantly produced on the Screen by the Cinema-Magnate William Fox.

"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"

is an extravaganza pure and simple. It is so wonderfully different from the usual Picture—so elaborate—so spectacular-so unusual in theme and action!

The Magnificent Photoplay, presented this week by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"

is one of the most popular tales familiar to all. In its production on the Screen, all the magnificent colour and mysticism of the Orient are shown.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows Daily—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m (S.T.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Pearl White

The Peerless Fearless Serial Queen

IN

THE BLACK SECRET

The feature Serial de Luxe of

MYSTERY, LOVE & ADVENTURE

The Second Instalment this week.

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest and best news film

PATHE REVUE

owing the wonders of the world in Art, Science, Travel and Sports.

A MODEL INSTIUTION COMIC.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Saturdays and Sundays Matinee: 3-30 and 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10, p.m.

9TH, 10TH AND 11TH EPISODES

"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"

Featuring

ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY

Episode 9th.—"THE PIT OF LOST HOPE"

Episode 10th.—"IN THE COILS"

Episode 11th.—"THE RED MASKS PREY"

THRILLS that THRILL

SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.

This week 9th, 10th & 11th Episode of

"THE IRON TEST"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"The Night of Love"

5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—LA TRAVIATA
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—IL TROVATORE.
9th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE
10th—LACME
11th—LA TOSCA
12th—LA TRAVIATA
13th—THAIS

Matinee 8th at 5 p.m."—Pearl Fishers.

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

Special Motors

Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service Co'y. Motors.
at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special trams.

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House.

Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 p. m.

The Five reel Vitagraph Photoplay

"Beauty Proof"

Would you risk your life to save the man who had wrecked your home? See Harry T. Morey as Corporal Steele in "Beauty Proof."

Also a Fine Comic.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night! To-Night!! At 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT TUESDAY, 4th May, 1920

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

WEDNESDAY, 5th May. 1920

"MR. WU."

THURSDAY, 6th May, 1920

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

FRIDAY, 7th May, 1920

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday, 8th May, 1920 and Sunday, 9th May, 1920

"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS at Rose & Company up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre.

Empire Theatre

Grand Boxing Contest
Grand Boxing Contest
Grand Boxing Contest

AND

Physical Display

FRIDAY, May 7th, 1920. at 9-30 p. m.
Under the Direction of Prof. V. Noel.
Exhibition of Swords Display and Musical Muscular Control by Sgt: A. R. Hawkes, the Hercules of India.

8 Round Contest.

CPL. MARSH

12st, Present Heavy Weight Champion of India.

vs.

NICK LONGMAN

12st., G. I. P. Ry,; Winner of Many Fights

10 Round Contest.

DRIVER LAMBERT

9st. 6lbs.

vs.

BANDSMAN BLAKE

9st. 4lbs.

8 Round Contest.

MILTON KUBES

10st. 7lbs., Late Overseas Forces.

vs.

PTE. FLANNERY

10st. 7lbs., Challenger for Welter Weight class.

6 Round Contest.

DRIVER QUINLAN

8st. 6lbs.

vs.

PTE. AMERSHAM

8st. 4lbs.

REFEREE.—T. ADAMS, Esq., Supdt., Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

PLAN & BOOKING at ROSE & Co.

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER

IS PORTRAYED MANY A TIME IN MANY A DRAMA

In the Theme of "MAHABHARATA."

he is Personified Practically everywhere

YOU SEE HIM IN

Draopadi Vastra Harana

MAY be—it might do your—Some good Some day. The Picture has a Special message

FOR LADIES TOO

Are you Coming? Bring the entire family.

its OUR advice

Four Houses a day 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

The House Showing Selected Pictures only.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"The Chattel."
"The Chattel."

Featuring

PEGGY HYLAND.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST!

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

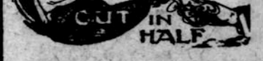
Oman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)
for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.

55 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY



Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Girgaum.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Bouche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Street. The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

INVALUABLE for your 'HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The Most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

at 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc. have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In case of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS,

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL SPRATT'S **Puppiley**

FOR YEARLING & BREEDING PUPPIES

and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agent:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 974, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS AND SUITCASES.

Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies; Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen, Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 25 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION.

Established 1869
82, Strand, E.C., London, ENGLAND.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.

Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.

Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than

500 PATIENTS A MONTH.

My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.

Indian gentlemen writes 22 April:
"I saw Miss Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."

NEXT VISIT BOMBAY

Orient Hotel.

4 May—2 to 6 p.m.
5 May—10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.

Address letters:
Northcote Lodge, LONAVLA.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

[General Shaw. Merchants,
LAHORE.

FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW

ENGINEER & CO.

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JOT IT DOWN

ON YOUR

Mind Tablet

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E'— TRUSS — ACTINA

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,

BATALA (PUNJAB)

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 5 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS—Thriving Motor concern for sale apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 624

AN absolutely new five seater FORD CAR and famous latest five seater OVERLAND CAR for immediate sale. Cheaper than anywhere you can buy. Owner leaving. Apply Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 650

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS CLERKS. See SORABJI GHANDHI & SONS, Druggists, Jooma Musjid. 640

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hira Bag, C. P. Tank, Girgaon. 651

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER for the Medical line. Apply Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 652

WANTED—Competent CLERKS for a first class Firm in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to testimonials to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 576

WANTED—An experienced Indian practical SUGAR EXPERT, who can manage a Centrifugal Sugar Factory. Apply to:—STANDARD SUGAR MILLS, LIMITED, 2 and 3, Lallbazar Street, Calcutta. 613

WANTED—AGENTS to handle buying and selling in numerous lines. Please apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

WANTED—A BRICK-MAISTRY, conversant with the burning of bricks in a Butt's pattern kiln. Apply with certificate to WALCHAND CONSTRUCTION Co., Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 641

WANTED.—A whole time ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency Association. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 526

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED.

MANAGER desires working 7 to 10 morning also evening. Capacity:—Manager, Manufacturer, Secretary, Salesman, Accountant, Typist or under other capacities. Apply Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 644

WANTED.

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business of an enormous concern in dye line desires a financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50 p.c.) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc. to "DYE". or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 524

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harley-Davidson Combination MOTOR CYCLE. Model 1920. Horse-Power 7 to 9, quite new; used only a fortnight. Price Rs. 1,950. No offers. Apply to:—S. M. USMAN, Contractor, opposite General Post Office, Bombay. 639

READY—New 20 B. H. P. Super Diesel Crude Oil Engine, one-inch hydraulic tubes tested five tons, Marelli Electric Fans, cart weighing scales, Cameron pumps, Stewarts' Cotton Presses, Hills' Boilers shortly expected. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 554

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET.—A new PALACE named TAYEB PALACE to be let with furniture situated on Lemington Road near Bhyculla Club, opposit Motlibai Hospital. Open to see. Please ask for rent and necessary information to Messrs. ABDUL AJIJ HAJI TAYEB, Khand Bazar, Karrimji Building, Bombay. 671

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LD Grant Road, Bombay. 648

GRAND BUNGALOW FOR SALE.

GRAND SPECIOUS BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for sale. Brokers should apply to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 668

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To adopt an amendment of the bye-laws substituting the word "Provincial" for the word "Central" in bye-law No. 1.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Manager.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 13th May to 29th May, both days inclusive. 675

THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be open from MONDAY, the 3rd instant, and TRANSFER DEEDS and DOCUMENTS will be received between 11 and 2-30 p.m., at the Company's office at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SABNIS & Co.,
Agents.

1-5—1920. 634

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the appointment of Messrs. ALLADIN MAHOMEDBHOY & CO., as Chief Agents of the above Company for the Bombay Presidency.

ARTHUR DUVAL,
Branch Manager,
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

REQUIRED two ladies on the post of midewife and health visitor for Bhopal Municipality. Candidates must have passed medical or at least midwifry or nurse examination.

Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 carriage allowance.

Apply to the
EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board, Bhopal. 631

H. E. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS.

THERE are vacancies in the Training School for Probationers for the Traffic Department of H. E. H. the N. G. S. Railways. Candidates are required to have passed the Middle School Examination or to have qualified for promotion to the IV Form. Students are given a subsistence allowance of Rs. 12, plus usual allowances while undergoing the course of training. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Traffic Manager.

(By order),
H. J. DUNLOP,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
(Secunderabad-Deccan),
Dated the 22nd April, 1920 633

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sir LAWLESS HEPPER, Agent of this Railway, having been granted 6 months' privilege leave to England with effect from the 3rd May 1920, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, O. B.E., has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent during Sir Lawless Hepper's absence.

J. SCOTT.
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
1st May, 1920. 625

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo-Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE for Government Workshops, Delhi.

Moulders
Patternmakers
Carpenters
Locomotive Fitters
Rivetters
Boilermakers
Steelwork erectors
Platelayers
Millwrights
Electricians
Oil Engine drivers
Khalasies.

Only first class men need apply. Good pay and Government quarters provided at small monthly rent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
3rd Project Division,
656 P. O. Pahargunj, Delhi.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that pursuant to the Resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 12th April, 1920, it was resolved to issue First Call of the Capital on the 1st May, 1920, and to request the Shareholders to pay the call money on or before the 31st May 1920.

The Shareholders are, therefore, requested to pay the Call Money within the aforesaid period.

JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
902, Mahim Agar, Elphinstone Road,
Bombay, 1st May, 1920. 660

THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting of the Members of the above Company which was convened on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1920, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the Liquidators at Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Bombay stands adjourned to Tuesday the 11th day of May 1920 at the same time and place as aforesaid.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 4th May, 1920. 662

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of extensions to the buildings in the compound of the Framji Petit Mill at Mazagon will be received by the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1920.

Forms of tenders can be had from and plans specification of works etc., can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORWALA & BHA.
ROOCHA, M. S. A. & C.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
7 10, Elphinestone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
3rd May 1920. 667

NOTICE.

WANTED—for a High School in an Indian State in Gujarat, energetic young men as teachers.

1 B.A., (Science) or B.Sc., Salary Rs. 75—16—140.

4 I. E., Salary Rs. 50—8—80.

The time-scale for increment is three years. Preference will be given to experienced teachers and those taking active part in games. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 663

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have now been posted to all applicants for shares in the above Company and those who have not received them are requested to apply in person or by letter with full details, at the Registered Office of the Company, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Eastern Ship Brokers & Agency, Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
Anglo-India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.
30th April, 1920. 611

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to noon on 18th May, 1920, by the PAYMASTER-IN-CHARGE, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, for the purchase of the twin screw steel gunboat (wood and copper sheathed).

"BRITOMART"

with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board as she lies in the Government Dockyard.

DIMENSIONS:—

Length 180 feet. Breadth 33 feet.
Displacement 710 tons.
Horse Power—900 N.D. (1300 F.D.)

The fittings and stores comprise auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, electric light plant and Steam Cutter.

The purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within seven days of purchase at his own risk. No guarantee can be given with the engines or boilers, which are in good condition, or in regard to any other part of the ship. Twenty five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, balance before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings. The acceptance of tenders is subject to decision of the Admiralty by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

No guarantee is required that the ship will be broken up.

Applications to view the ship and examine details of stores for sale with the ship, conditions of sale and any further particulars should be addressed to:—

THE PAYMASTER-IN-CHARGE,
Royal Naval Depot,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 666

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED to plan and construct Factory Building, Dwelling houses, water service and 10 miles of light railway. Estimated cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. Work to be completed within 2 years. Only those having Building and Railway experience should apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to:—Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 666

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of THE ACME MFG. CO., LTD., will be held at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of May, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), for considering and if approved for passing the following resolutions as special resolutions:—

1. That Messrs. Mathuradas Vasanji ; Co. be and they are hereby appointed agents of the Company in place of Messrs. J. Gordhandas & Co., who have tendered their resignation as agents of the Co. on 20th April, 1920.
2. That the fair draft of the agreement to be made between the Company and the firm of Messrs. Mathuradas Vasanji & Co., submitted to the meeting and for purposes of identification initialled by the Chairman of the Meeting be and it is hereby approved and the Board of Directors are hereby authorised to execute the same on behalf of the Company in favour of the said Messrs. Mathuradas Vasanji & Co., with or without modifications as they may think proper either before or after execution thereof.
3. That the figure "3" be inserted in the last but one line of sub-clause (a) of clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Co. after the word "clause" and before the words "of the Company's articles of Association."
4. That clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Co., be deleted.
5. Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Co. be deleted and the following article substituted in its place:—The Directors shall forthwith enter into an agreement with J. Gordhandas & Co. the proprietors of The Acme Mfg. Co. carrying on business at Bombay, for the acquisition by the Company from J. Gordhandas & Co., their undertaking and business with its assets and liabilities and the Directors shall carry the said agreement into effect with full power, nevertheless from time or time to agree to any modification in the terms of such agreement either before or after execution thereof. The Directors shall also forthwith affix the seal to the agreement which is to be entered into between the Co. and Messrs. Mathuradas Vasanji & Co. the agents of the Co. with full power, nevertheless from time to time to agree to any modification of the terms of such agreement either before or after the execution thereof. The basis on which the Company is established is that the Company shall acquire the said undertaking and business on the terms of the said agreement subject to any such modification as aforesaid, and shall also enter into the said agreement on the terms therein set forth, subject to any such modification (if any) as aforesaid.
6. That articles 85, 114, and 115 of the Articles of Association of the Company and the marginal notes to Article 85 and 114 be amended by substituting the words "Mathuradas Vasanji and Co." in place of the words "Gordhandas & Co."

N.B.—Draft of the agreement above referred to may be inspected at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, between the hours 12 and 4 on week days.

If the above resolutions are passed at the aforesaid meeting another extraordinary meeting of the share-holders of the Co. will be held at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 25th May, 1920 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the said resolutions.

By the order of the Board.
HANSRAJ GOKALDAS,
Director,
The Acme Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 30th April, 1920. 655

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. M. DeSOUZA, of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant has contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client, all that his undivided moiety or half share of and in the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the land or Oart known by the name of "Seni Bhai", situate within the boundaries of the village of Tara in the Registration Sub-District of Jaone or Juvem near Andheri Bandra in the Taluka Salseth., District Thana, containing by admeasurement seven acres and eleven gunthes or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 44 and Pot. No. I and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Oart belonging to Zadhau Jaggannath, on the West by the property of Narotamdas Morarji Gooculdas, on the North by a public passage and on the south by the Oart of Damodar Laxmon.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
616 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF CUDDAPAH.

Small Cause Suit No. 205 of 1920.
Between
G. ABDUL RAZAKMEAH, of Cuddapah ..... Plaintiff.
and
GURUNATH SIDDAPPA BATAKANDI of Belgaum ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF abovenamed filed the above suit to recover Rs. 59-4-3 from defendant and the suit is posted to 24th June, 1920, for hearing. 658

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE HATTERSLEY HILL COY., LD.

THE BOARD regret that owing to the Capital offered having been very heavily oversubscribed, they have been unable to make any allotments against many of the applications received.

Letters of allotment have been posted today.

For the Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd.
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (India) Ltd.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1920. 653

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SYED YUSUF BIN SYED AHMED ZAVAVI and HAJI MAHOMED HAJI BAKAR both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Trustees of an indenture, dated the 7th day of June, 1904, and made between the said Syed Yusuf bin Syed Ahmed Zavavi, of the first part Syed Ahmed bin Syed Yusuf Zavavi, of the second part Sayad Abdul Munam bin Syed Usuf Zavavi of the third part Syed Akil alias Syed Abdul Aziz bin Syed Yusuf Zavavi of the fourth part Syed Abdul Bari bin Syed Yusuf Zavavi of the fifth part and the said Syed Yusuf bin Syed Ahmed Zavavi and Haji Mahomed Haji Bakar of the sixth part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Adamalli Alibhoy Suratwalla:—Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, bungalows and range of shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,142 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. 13664, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 6962 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by public passage called Arab Lane, on or towards the West by the Fire Temple of Sorabjee Hormasji Ranji, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonji Manekji Ratnagar and on or towards the South partly by Grant Road and partly by Falkland Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2518-2520 D Ward Nos. 4200 4201, and Street Nos. 1 and 127 Falkland Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1920.
BHIMJI & Co.,
659 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VIRJI PERAJ TEJPAL NURSEY, KESHAVJI DAMJI, BHIMJI PREMJI HIRU MULJI and MADHAVJI KALLIANJI, the trustees of the Ranchhordas Chaturbhuj Cutchi Lohana Orphanage have contracted to sell to our client MULLA MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH SARAFALLY, the undermentioned property. Any person orpersons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 3, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt batty land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Delisle Road, and Clerk Road, without the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4443 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New No. 23605, Old Survey No. 390, as appearing formerly and since 1912-1913 under No. 271 and New Survey No. 6/3450 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7253 (1), 7253 (2) 7253 (2A), 7253 (2B), 7254, 7428 and 7430 and Street Nos. 142, 144, 142 (a), 144 (a) 142B, 144B, 142C, 144C, 144D, 85 89 and 1 Delisle Road and Clerk Road and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by De Lisle Road on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jijeebhoy, on or towards North by the Clerk Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers lane or gully half of which belongs to the estate of Raghunath Narayen Khote and appurtenant to the premises agreed to be sold and beyond that formerly by the property of Jivibai Vithaldas and now of Bhansali Madharji Ghellabhai.

Dated this 3rd day of May 1920.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
629

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer-in-Charge Divisional Clothing Depot Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Arsenal on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Great-coats, Shirts, Towels, Hats, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas Mosquito Curtains, etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1920. 649

TO MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LD., Grant Road, Bombay. 647

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH MAY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Sale of the right title and interest in a Very Valuable Landed Property at Bhoiwadi Road, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th of May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Narayan Atmaram, the second mortgagee, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of December, 1916, and made between Hiraji Sakaram Kini and Shamrao Hiraji Kini of the one part and Narayan Atmaram of the other part, at the premises, sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the said Hiraji Sakaram Kini and Shamrao Hiraji Kini in the undermentioned property, subject to the first mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1915, and made between the said Hiraji Sakaram Kini and Shamrao Hiraji Kini of the one part and Kesav Gunsi and Mona Jasang of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhoiwadi Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 863.88 square yards; but erroneously mentioned in the mortgage, dated 7th August, 1915, as 900 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Kalsekar Abba and partly by the property of Jankibai, widow of Soma Bhaguji, on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Janardhan Parelkar, on or towards the East by the Bhoiwadi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Raghunath Narayen, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 14320 and others, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 10/2591, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 982 and 984, Street Nos. 342 and 343 and 344 and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT, Telephone No. 5460.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 7TH MAY, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort of Hemmum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising telescopic screw diaining table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelain and plateware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned John Brinsmead Cottage piano, "Milner", "Dame" safes with stands, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of G. Trit. Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF A DECEASED PERSON.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. F. G. Ross. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 17th May 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort. The effects of the said deceased consisting of:—

Dining table, dining chairs, meat-safe, dinner waggon, marble top kitchen table, mirror door almira, dressing chest of drawers, mirror back side board, electric table fan hat stand, iron and brass cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, gas and kerosine Jost-fans, portmanteaus, wearing apparels, cooking utensils ice-box with refrigerator, cameras, crockery, glass ware, table cutlery, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 4th May, 1920, at their Rooms 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), the following household furniture and jewellery:—

Drawing room suites, sofas, wardrobes, single and double almirahs, cabinets, toilet tables, chest of drawers, gramophones, harmoniums, perambulator, wooden and iron cots, iron safes, cash boxes, carpets, electric hanging and table lamps, table fans, etc., etc.

Jewellery such as diamond rings, diamonds koodas, diamond bracelets, necklaces, Cluster rings, ear-rings, pearls, mallas, necklaces, collars, bangles, koodas, ear-rings, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
OPENING OF THE
VARIETY
ENTERTAINERS.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 2.

The storm in the centre of the Bay is slowly developing and has given local rain in lower Bumra. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam.

The chief amounts are: Diamond Island, Dibrugarh, Shillong three quarters of an inch; Darjeeling two.

Forecast: Extension along Arakan coas.

SIMLA, May 3.

The storm about three hundred miles off Gopalpur this morning has moved slowly in the northernly direction, but it is doubtful whether it is developing. It has caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma and a few falls in Upper Burma. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and at few stations in Bengal. The chief amounts:—Rangoon two inches, Bassein, Toungoo one, Kyaukpyu one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain round head of the bay.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shocks of moderate intensity at their origin about three hundred miles away were recorded on Simla seismograph at fourteen hours four minutes and twenty hours twenty three minutes yesterda.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.700 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 ,,
Dew Point	77.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.773 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.8 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	90.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.4 ,,
Geatral Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,WSW,WSW.
Movement of Wind	103 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time, h	m	Depth on Still. ft	in	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
Mon.	3	m	11	14	28	3	m	4	40	15	9
			11	7a	26	9		5	13a	18	6
Tues.	4	m	0	22a	28	3	4 m	5	39	15	6
								6	17a	18	7
Wed.	5	m	0	6	28	6	5 m	6	8	15	8
			0	54a	28	1		6	47a	18	9
Thu.	6	m		26	27	11	6 m	6	37	15	11
			1	25a	27	8		7	19a	19	1
Fri	7	m	1	7	25	8	7 m	9	6	16	5
			1	55a	27	2		7	54a	19	6
Sat.	8	m	1	40	25	2	8 m	7	37	17	0
			2	27a	26	8		8	34a	20	0
Sun.	9	m	2	17	24	7	9 m	8	12	17	9
			3	3a	26	1		9	21a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May 3 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 11m.	Sunset.	7h.	1m
,, 4 (Tuesday	,,	6h. 10m.	,,	7h.	1m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 10m	,,	7h.	2m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h.	2m.
,, 7 (Friday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h.	3m
,, 8 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h.	3m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h.	3m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April	3d.	4h	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter ,,	11d	6h.	54-2m p.m
New Moon ,,	19d.	3h	18-1m. a.m
First Quarter	25d.	6h	57-5m. p m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is below normal at Delhi; night temperature is generally in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear and humidity is in defect except at Karachi. Day temperature is below normal at Kotah, but is above it at Jacobabad; night temperature is in moderate defect in the plains of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly clouded in west Kathiawar and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except in Cutch and along the west Kathiawar coast. Day temperature is above normal in Cutch and Gujarat, the maximum rising above 112 deg. F. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Night temperature is below normal except at Nagpur and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skits are moderately clouded at Belgaum and Hyderabad and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad; Nizamabad records a maximum of 110 deg. F.

General Remarks.—The only rainfall reported is a light shower at Colombo. Fine clear weather prevails to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. Moderate to heavy cloud persists in the southern half of the Peninsula. The sea continued rough at Colombo and the disturbed weather in the Bay is probably developing into a storm.

Local showers are probable in Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd May, 1920:—

The storm in the centre of the Bay is slowly developing and has given local rain in Lower Burma. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam. Chief amounts are:—Diamond Island, Dibrugarh, Shillong three-quarfers of an inch; Darjeeling two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 3rd MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	91.1	71.3	70	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	92.2	69.8	72	..	0.82	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.7	71.5	79	0.07	2.13	+0.35
Rawalpindi	85.9	58.1	57	0.08	8.63	—1.60
Lahore	94.4	67.8	55	..	3.33	—0 51
Hissar	97.6	73.8	44	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	95.8	71.8	30	..	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	101.4	76.1	34	..	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	104.8	78.5	23	..	2.10	+0.10
Manipuri	103.4	74.0	22	..	1.63	—1.07
Jhansi	105.4	8	26	..	0.94	—0.01
Cawnpore	103.9	76.1	29	..	1.46	—0.86
Allahabad	88.4	75.1	21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	96.2	78.2	40	..	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	98.5	78.2	81	..	0.45	—1.22
Aimer	100.6	77.4	39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	85.0	73.3	23	..	2.71	—1.03
Kotah	100.3	82.6	19	..	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	88.3	72.4	18	..	0.78	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.1	74.5	58	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	105.6	79.5	81	..	1.07	—0.24
Veraval	103.8	75.9	72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	104.6	78.9	51	..	2.10	+1.09
Bhavnagar Para	104.3	76.0	47	..	3.68	+3.11
Surat	95.8	75.1	56	..	4.06	+3.63
Ahmedabad	99.1	78.1	49	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	102.9	75.0	56	..	0.08	—0.47
Neemuch	103.8	75.6	45	..	2.31	+0.88
Indore	102.0	77.1	51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	105.9	71.3	27	..	1.32	—1.77
Saugor	102.0	78.8	17	..	0.62	—1.74
Hoshangabad	110.6	76.0	29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	103.4	78.3	..	..	6.64	+5.28
Akola	102.0	77.5	18	..	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti	104.9	84.9	13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	106.5	81.6	34	..	2.09	—1.08
Chanda	90.0	88.0	43	..	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	90.1	80.4	64	..	1.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	80.4	75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.9	82.1	68	..	0.78	—0.34
Marmugoa	89.8	81.6	78	0.10	0.78	—0.34
Karwar	90.7	74.0	88	..	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1	73.4	28	..	1.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.0	72.0	25	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	104.0	70.0	51	0.58	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	105.1	81.0	46	..	2.70	+0.71
Bijapur	103.0	79.1	61	..	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	94.0	70.9	89	0.46	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	105.3	73.3	14	0.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	108.9	80.3	31	..	2.10	—0.20
Hyderabad	101.6	82.3	59	..	10.03	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.4	76.2	74	2.84	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	91.3	75.9	83	0.81	23.86	+13.69
Cochin	91.7	74.9	79	0.08	2.51	+10.44
Colombo	87.1	74.5	95	5.55	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulpatam	95.3	81.0	74	..	13.48	+5.87
Bellary	103.3	79.7	53	..	6.31	+2.88
Cuddapah	107.5	86.3	53	..	9.68	+4.06
Madras	97.0	82.6	68	..	27.00	+5.88
Bangalore	88.6	71.1	73	0.03	8.19	+2 66
Coimbatore	93.4	74.9	76	..	8.65	+1 03
Trichinopoly	101.8	80.7	72	0.04	24.64	+13.39
Nagapatam	93.2	82.7	83	..	54.67	+23.70

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd May 1920 was 29 954 inches on the 2nd February, 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C. 107) 118/120, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in stamps to cover cost of Government Stamp duty, carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

De not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble. Write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN'S PILL DEPOT, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

WANTED.

THE public to know that our book, "The Guide to conjugal Happiness." (family life,) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by American, French, German, and English Doctors and Scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and labourious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

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Triplicane, Madras.

593

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Lindon. Saturday. May 1st.

Tortal Sight	11,075,000
Egytian Visible Supply	189,000
East Indian	230,000
Amrrican	4,274,000
Other	259,000
Total Sales	18,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	59,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,300
,, ,, Imprt	1,600
,, ,, Imports	4,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	143,000
East IndianAfloat	28,000
Toatal Afloat	230,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 30th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	21,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York May	38.20
,, ,, July	35.45
,, ,, Oct.	34.25
Spot Cotton;at New York	41.25
,, ,, Orlean	41.25
Futures at New Orleans May	37.95
,, ,, Oct.	34.17
Fair Rio Coffee (Nr. 7 Quality)	16 1/16
Demand Bills	3.86.25
Silver Commercial Bars	111½

New York. May 1st

New York Market close to-day.

Spot Cotton at New York	41.00
,, ,, Orleans	39.00
Futures at New Orleans May	35.20
,, ,, Oct.	16 1/16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	3.82.25
Demand Bills	110
Silver Commercial Bars	

New York, April 30th:

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	82,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	43,000
Week's Exports to Japan	50,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,130,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,000,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 1st:

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	63 3/4
,, 2 months hence	62 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declired owing to the continental sales steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107/6
interest day to day loans	4 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	5 3/8
Consols 2½%	47
Rupee Paper 3½%	33½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	58
Government Securities 3 %	47⅝
Ex. On London at Paris; Francs	64.10

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74
Hongkong Bank	£122
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS.

London, May 1st:

Funding Loan 4 %	£893
Victory Loan 4 %	£77½
5 % New	£83 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 1st:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid Nominal	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	2,015,950

SEEDS.

apeseed, Yallow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£34
Linsed Calcutta April June Nearest Value	£40
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£44½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Quoted	£16 3/4
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Nearest	£17½
Toria Rapeseed:—May-Sellers	£42

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101¾
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	£15½
Hard Spelter	£7

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java. C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	82
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	84/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Valve	85

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/2½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 3.

Owing to the eclipse the market was entirely closed to-day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st May 1920

Cotton	14,705 Bales
Wheat	346 Cwts
Linseed	4,793 ,,
Rape etc	3,491 ,,
Gingellyseed	91 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	35 ,,
Castorseed	2,978 ,,
Rice	82,853 ,,
Myrabollams	4,592 ,,
Cokonseed	7,305 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil. ,,
Gram	571 ,,
Jowar	756 ,,
Maize	Nil.
Barley	137 ,,
Bajree	323 ,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKE

Bombay, May 3.

Bar Gold ready. The market was closed day.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 2/3 1/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/4
D. D. on Paris frcs. 700
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 775.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 107
60 Days sight Rs. 99.
American cross rate $3.82½.
Paris cross rate frcs. 64.10.
London Silver spot D. 63½.
London Silver forward D. 62 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War loan due 1929-32 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81
44 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but eased off on account of speculative sales.

The following are the closing rate of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1520, By. Dyeing 3950, By. Uniteds 2300 N., Century 1370, Cent. India 5885, Colaba 3380, Coorla 3350, Crescent 735, Currimbhoy 1295, Fazulbhoy 1845, Finlay 1530, Ind. Malwa 705, Kastoorchand 2900, Kohinoor 4585 Madhowji 4600 New Great 1135, Pearls 1350, New City 4200 N., Premier 310, Shapurji 372/8, Simplex 1125, Standard 3500, N., Swan 1425, Swadeshi 5900, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1190, By. Burma 810, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/4, By. Tramway 1125, By. Steam 507/8, Bundi 59/8, Ind. Cement 640 N., Katni ord. 330, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insur. 30 pr., Shivrajpur 33/8, Tata Iron ord. 196/4, Tata Defd. 1075, Tata defd. 1075, Tata Hydro 1230, Tata Oil 515, Scindia Steam 17, Tata Bank 59.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 1st May 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,50,00,000
Reserve Fund		1 14,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	6,05,35,311	
,, Deposits at Branches	1,20,10,980	
		7,25,66,291
Other Deposits		24,20,89,965
Post Bills		15,407
Sundries		49,34,206
	Rs.	34 15,28,468

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,13,46,500
Other authorised Securities	17,10,230
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	3,86,97,005
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	13,71,71,673
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,32,20,146
Dead Stock	17,49,462
Stamps	14 893
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,09,354
Sundries	5,15,658
Cash	9,63,81,000
Rs.	34,15,28,468

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, April 15.

We have received the following for publication:—

At the Joint General Meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Native Merchants Association, held on the 25th April, the following changes and additions were made in the present rules and regulations.

(1) (4) If the Hundis on sight and of time limit stand over, the interest thereon be harged at the rate of 9 per sent. according the calculation of week days but the ote of the former be taken down from unar days.

(2) (30) The following Holidays will be bserved:

1. King's Birthday (the day fixed by the Governor-General in Council).
2. Cocoanut Purnima, 29 August, Sunday.
3. Gokul Ashtami, 6 September, Monday.
4. Ganesh Chaturthi, 17 September, uesday.
5. Jain Swetamber Samvatsari Tapegahha, 18 September, Wednesday.
6. Digambar Jain Paryushan Parva and nant Chaturdashi, 26 September, Sunday.
7. Dussera, 22 October, Friday.
8. Divali, 9 and 10 November, Wednesday and Thursday (2 days).
9. Digambar Jain Ratha Yatra, 29 December, Wednesday.
10. Mahashivaratri, 8 March 1921, Thursday.
11. Holi (2nd day), 24 March 1921 Thursday.
12. Ramnavami, 24 March, Thursday.

(3) The payments of time limit Hundis nd Vyaj Badla payable on holidays be made on the previous day.

(4) All these amendments be put into force with the effect from May 1920 Jeth Vadi 1st, 1977.

PROLONGATION OF HUMAN EXISTENCE.

An American scientist has painted "terrible" picture of a coming "treatment" which may enable doctors to prolong human life to nearly two thousand years.

This will be worse than the days of Biblical patriarchs, like Methuselah.

But even these Hebrew worthies were at last "full of days"—that is, weary, satiated with Time and glad to take their departure. Even the most cheery of optimists about the beauty and pleasure of life comes to a period when rest seems better than more work, the safe harbour pleasanter than eternally voyaging on the high seas.

So it would be surely with all of us if we lived to be Methuselahs.

But there are other objections to a general and excessive longevity.

What room would there be in the world for the "rising generations all treading on one another's heels? What about the vexed birth-rate problem and the racially competitive wars? What about the business offices where the office boy remained an office boy till he was one thousand years old, because the manager wouldn't die or retire till *he* was two thousand?

What about the generals of one thousand eight hundred, suppressing the subalterns of five hundred; and the admirals of fifeen hundred, refusing promotion to sub-lieutenants of six hundred and sixty-six.

These questions do indeed appear "terrible." In view of them, we beg the scientiste to think it over. Some gifts are fatal. It seems that the gift of "perennial youth" or prolonged senility—might be one of them.—"Sunday Pictonal."

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

Italian agricultural labourers are demanding wages equal, at per-war values, to £400 a year. In return they offer six hours' daily labour for eight months of the year and seven hours for four months, including time occupied in going to and from work. They have met with a stern refusal, and no wonder.—"Sunday Pictorial."

POSTMEN'S HARD LOT.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE POSTAL COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The Postal Committee resumed its sitting to-day when it examined three witnesses from Madras and one from U. P.

MR. M. S. MUDALIAR.

Mr. M. Somasundra Mudaliar appeared on behalf of the clerks in the mofussil in the Madras Presidency. His evidence ran on the same lines as that of Mr. G. Mudaliar the other day. Witness was strongly in favour of the time-scale pay, although he realised that it scented no special treatment for exceptionally intelligent men. Though himself a graduate he would breathe no special pleading for his class of men. He believed that the time-scale would do the greatest good to the greatest number, and that in itself was a strong plea to bring it into operation. Every clerk should be given an opportunity to rise up to 200, and, thereafter, the efficiency bar should be fixed, so as to ensure that every clerk would retire on Rs. 100. Witness was strongly of opinion that between Rs. 50 and 200, there should be no upper and higher division, but, on the other hand, head clerks to Superintendents and Inspectors be designated as Assistant Superintendents, and their pay be fixed at Rs. 100-10-250. Moreover, the time-scale should have retrospective effect unreservedly. In any scheme that the Committee might recommend, it should be made a point to see that proper provision be made for the local allowance, house-rent allowance overtime allowance, and duty allowance. Although the post offices were badly undermanned, still, if given an option to choose between an increase in the staff or an increase in the pay, he would unmistakably embrace the latter as a more vital issue, and would urge a gradual strengthening of the staff.

Two postmen from Madras named, Abdur Rahim and Ponniah Pillay, were next examined. They urged time-scale of pay, starting from Rs. 25 with an annual increment of Rs. 1/8 reaching Rs. 35 in twenty years plus 20 per cent. house rent. In case of big cities like Madras the staff should be strengthened by fifty per cent.

MR. B. C. VYSHAMPAY.

Mr. Bhal Chandro M. Vyshampayo was the next witness, on behalf of the U. P. Witness urged the adoption of the time-scale, as an incentive to get better work out of the men. The present grade system was fallible, because it did not work steadily. Supposing the pressure of work in a particular year brought about a good number of new hands. The result would be the people who came in that year would be blocked throughout their service, so the fluctuation in the business under-grade system had a hand in shaping one's destiny. Promotion beyond the time-scale should be regulated by an examination, purely departmental, but including composition as an educational test, the split-duties should be entirely abolished, because the majority of clerks who had to perform split-duties would be coming daily from a distance. In fact house-accommodation was the real crux of the question. If quarters could be provided in the post office a good part of the complaint against split-duty would be eliminated. Witness was quite willing to be transferred to any place without any increment under time-scale system, though he felt sure that under this system transfers would be considerably minimised, if not entirely eliminated. He regretted that privilege leave and casual leave was often denied, due to an absence of relief; and it was desirable to put an end to it by strengthening the reserve in all offices in future. M. O. and Savings Bank counter should close at 3 p.m., and registration, parcel, and insurance at 4 p.m. This change, he thought, would not entail any very great inconvenience to the public finally. Witness strongly advocated that a provision should be made that certain postal clerks trained in telegraphs should be taken in the Telegraph Department when a vacancy occurred. The complaint of the Telegraph Department that this experiment did not prove successful during the war, was due to fact that the Postal Department such qualified men. Evidently the postal authorities did not depute their best men. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

SIMLA, May 1.

Postal Committee resumed its sittings today when it examined Mr. Sydney Hugh Glackan, Postmaster, G. P. O. Lahore, for about three hours.

MR. GLACKAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Glackan represented the supervisory non-gazetted clerical postmen, and the menial staff of the Punjab Circle and his evidence was both interesting and instructive Mr. Glackan started as a postal clerk on Rs. 30, and is now drawing Rs. 54. He had thus passed through all stages, was in the thick of the thing, and could claim to speak with a particular knowledge on behalf of both Supervisory and Clerical staffs. Witness regretted he had been transferred about 23 times. Each time he incurred considerable pecuniary loss. He experienced special difficulty in obtaining leave because every time he asked for it he was granted leave on the understanding that he would be held responsible for work, and in view of the monetary responsibility invariably involved in his case, he could not jeopadise himself, and the result was that since May 1904 he had not had leave of any kind. Witness further recommended that probationers in post offices should, for the first two years, be paid Rs. 30 p. m. and thereafter should be brought on the regular establishment on Rs. 6 p. m. reaching 100 in 8 years. At 100, an efficiency bar should be fixed and a strict examination held to ensure that only deserving candidates got above this bar reaching 200 in the next ten years.

RECRUITMENT OF GRADUATES.

As regards recruitment of graduates in post-offices, witness observed that a small percentage of this class of men was absolutely necessary to improve the tone and efficiency of the Department; but he feared men of this calibre could not be encouraged under existing conditions, where the kind of work and the scanty pay were both uncongenial for men of superior education. He would like to recruit graduates on Rs. 100, of course, after they had undergone the necessary training As he was a great advocate of the time-scale, he quite realised the danger of supersession that the recruitment of a graduate on Rs. 100 would involve. It would deprive the ordinary run of clerk to aspire after a few plums in the Department; but for the sake of stiffening the general tone and level of the service they should be prepared to make small sacrifices.

The President asked the witness whether as an advocate of the time-scale system he realised its disadvantages; would it not tend to eliminate competitive zeal and to discourage the good man by placing him on a par with the indifferent?

Witness replied that though, on principle, the time-scale system might be open to objection he thought that, on the whole, it would be preferable to the graded scale which had many serious defects. Further, whatever his personal views might be, those whom he represented were set on it, and considered it the only panacea of all evils. Two-thirds of the staff in the G. P. O., Lahore, had split-duties which caused considerable inconvenience to those clerks who could not afford to live near the post-office, due to exorbitant house rent prevalent in Lahore. As a practical remedy, Mr. Glackan suggested that a special house-rent should be sanctioned in case of these clerks to enable them to engage houses near the G. P. O. A 25 per cent. reserve should be sanctioned to make the Department self-contained in normal times.

WANTED POSTAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Replying to Sir Henry Ledgard, witness pointed out that they had been so much rushed up with work that the Postmaster and Supervisory staff could not help the new hands to pick up the work which, from the point of view of efficiency was the most important. He suggested that, hereafter, postal training schools should be established and after a course of two years, a passed candidate should be at once given charge of definite work. Sorting and correspondence were the two items under which economy could be effected. Sorting clerks should be replaced by intelligent postmen, and with coming in of a better clerical staff mistakes would not be so frequent and correspondence work would, consequently slacken. The Supervisory staff was most hard hit and saddled with great responsibility. Their prospects should be Rs. 200-20-300.

Replying to Mr. Sarma, witness feared that if a provision were made that a certain number of postal clerks trained in telegraphy would be transferred to the Telegraph Department, whenever necessity arose, it would do more harm than good to the post office. Speaking from practical experience he added that such a provision would mean that men, trained in telegraphy would frequently edge him on to be recommended for telegraphists' jobs. In fact he would be very conservative in this respect, and would not favour the idea of all these trained postal clerks every now and then changing appointments and marring the general efficiency of the Department. The Committee adjourned till Monday.

A Cycle to be proud of.

To the cyclist who demands a machine of the highest quality, the possession of a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle is a continual source of pride. For excellence of design, material and workmanship, B.S.A. Bicycles are famous the world over, even the smallest detail bears the stamp of B.S.A. care and thoroughness. Insist on seeing the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you select. It is a guarantee of long reliable service.

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SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute annual general meeting of subscribers. Vestry of St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

Annual Genl. Meetings of the Tata Mills, Ltd., and the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Bldgs., 3 and 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), respectively.

Bombay Peace Celebration Committee Meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m..

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KARNAD—Ambabai, the wife of Shankarrao Narain Karnad, High Court Pleader, and daughter of Dattatraya Manjunath Bijoor, Retired Forest Officer, died of intestinal sepsis, after a protracted illness, on Saturday, 1st May 1920, at Memon Lodge, Bandra. 638

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (I.D.F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gym. this evening commencing at 6-30 p.m.

"PERSIA-PAST AND PRESENT."

To-night at 9-15, the Rev. H. B. Liddell will deliver a lecture to the Literary and Debating Society of the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, on "Persia—Past and Present." The lecture is open to the public.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 1st instant was 383.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

In India, except in Madras circle, acceptance of ordinary telegrams between India and Burma is resumed.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF CORPS.

Mr. Lalji Ramji has enlisted himself as a Life-member of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, by paying a donation of Rs. 200.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and twenty-one deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Sunday as against 215 on the corresponding day of last year and 103 on that of 1917. One attack and one death from plague, three attacks and one death from small-pox and five attacks and five deaths from influenza and pneumonia, were reported on Sunday.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

As the use of the premises occupied by the Brotherhood has been lent to Dr. G. B. Prabhaker, the owner of the premises, for one month from the 1st instant for the marriage of his youngest son, the head quarters of the Brotherhood will be located for that period on the ground floor of that building which formerly belonged to Sir Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and which has been secured by Dr. G. B. Prabhaker for the Brotherhood.

RASH DRIVING.

A sentence of one month's hard labour was passed by Mr. Athavle, at the Girgaum Police Court, on one Dawood Habib, driver of the motor car No. 2725, who was charged by Sub-Inspector Sampson with rash and negligent driving.

It appears that on the 2nd instant at 6-45 p.m., a private carriage was going along Queen's Road towards the Sandhurst Bridge. The accused came from behind and in trying to get ahead of the carriage dashed into the rear of itdoing it much damage.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

CRESENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

A correspondent writes:—

"The Company has been formed to carry on in British India, the Indian States, and other parts of the world the business of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident and General Insurance in its branches.

The Directors intend at the outset to do business in Fire and Marine Insurance at present and as time goes on to extend the Company's activities to other branches of insurance.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 15,000 shares.

The Company has been enrolled as a Member of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and has commenced business in Fire and Marine Insurance from 21st April 1920. The directors of the company are Messrs. Hormasjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, F. R. Wadia, Duncan Mackenzie, Kashinath. D. Khote, Cassamally Jairazbhoy, Premsukhdas Odairam, and Hatimbhoy Gulam Hussein.

VOTES FOR GRADUATES OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following resolution was passed in meeting held in the Ashram compound of the Gurukula Mahavidalay, Kangri, Swami Shraddhamand presiding.

"In view of the stress which is laid on character building in the several Gurukulas and other national institutions this assembly of the graduates and undergraduates of the Gurukula at Kangri expresses its surprise and grave dissatisfaction at the action of the Indian government in not allowing the graduates of the National Institutions votes in the election of members to the Reformed Councils and prays the Secretary of State for India to remove this grave injustice and begs Mr. Patel to lay their grievance before the British Public and Parliament."

PANCHGANI MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL BUILDING.

H. E. GOVERNOR TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 3.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has consented to lay the foundation stone of the new building of the Panchgani Mahomedan Boys' High School on the 17th May. The site of the new school building forms part of the building scheme under which Lingrah Hill, between Panchgani and Mahableshwar, is to be opened up as residential quarter. Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, is giving every assistance.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST LL.B, EXAMINATION.

The following list of successful candidates at the First LL.B. Examination of the University of Bombay held in March this year has been published:—

Division I (In order of Merit):—S. R. Dongerkery; M. B. Abdulkarim Memon; M. J. Ansari; N. G. Bakhale.

Division II.

J. G. Alandkar; G. S. Arbekar; Anant Ramchandra Apte; V. P. Athalye; D. V. Atre; S. J. Banaji; G. R. Barve; R. D. Belvi; M. N. Bhide; P. M. Bhide; S. B. Bilki; V. S. Borkar; O. H. Brown; P. M. Chathannath; S. L. Chaudhari; R. C. Chinai; S. R. Chitale; G. G. Dali; J. N. Dave; D. J. Desai; H. D. Desai; R. L. Desai; M. G. Desai; M. M. Desai; N. B. Desai; R. H. Deshpande; B. U. Devaraja Urs; B. V. Dhopate; H. M. Dolia; S. W. Fadnis; L. N. Fatnani; A. A. A. Fyzee; T. S. Gandhye; L. G. Ganu; N. G. Garde; G. G. Golegaonkar; N. J. Gor; D. K. Gosavi; V. L. Hajari; R. M. Jasani; G. S. Jog; B. J. Joshi; G. N. Joshi; R. K. Joshi; R. N. Joshi; S. D. Joshi; K. J. Kale; M. V. Kale; B. U. Kalhally; P. A. Kalkar; S. K. Kane; A. C. Karia; A. F. Kazi; G. V. Kelkar; V. C. Kelkar; G. V. Ketkar; J. P. Ketkar; N. G. Khasgiwale; G. L. Khithani; A. H. Kirtikar; S. Konanur; A. P. Koppikar; A. P. Kothari; S. B. Kotwal; A. G. Kulkarni; T. V. Kulkarni; V. R. Kulkarni; S. Kunigal; D. G. Limaye; O. Thomas Mathew; A. C. Mehta; M. A. Memon; B. P. Modi; B. K. Mowdavala; A. A. Mulay; H. D. Mullan; H. P. Naik; V. R. Naik; C. G. Nowli; B. G. Padhye; P. R. Pai; S. M. Palnitkar; A. S. Parikh; M. O. Parikh; N. C. Parikh; C. P. Patel; C. C. Patel; D. S. Patel; I. K. Patel; L. L. Patel; S. N. Patel; S. R. Patil; M. G. Pethe; L. W. Phadke; P. Y. Phadtare; N. P. Ponda; T. B. Purohit; G. K. Rao; D. N. Rege; T. B. Relvani; J. S. Ratnagar; M. S. Ratnagar; V. P. Saraf; N. M. Shah; N. G. Shanbhag; J. K. Sharangpani; C. H. Sheth; R. D. Shinde; M. D. Shreshthi; K. T. Sidiki; H. V. Sohoni; I. M. A. Sreenivasa; S. Srinivasavedantachari; P. S. Sukhia; D. F. Sunavala; N. K. Sumtook; R. R. Tanjore; K. S. Thanavala; R. B. Tilak; R. Tirumale; M. S. Vakil; S. M. Vakiloo; S. R. Valimbe; P. M. Wagle; C. K. Yajnik.

S. R. Dongerkery wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

RUSSIAN OPERA.

THE NIGHT OF LOVE.

"The Night of Love," the opera to be presented by the Russian Grand Opera Company at the Royal Opera House to-day and repeated next Sunday, is a Russian comedy opera by Valentinoff, and was first produced in Petrograd about ten years ago. So successful an opera was "The Night of Love," that it ran in Petrograd for a period of two years. Much of the music is on the light side but it retains the quality associated with the best opera. In addition to some sparkling numbers by the principals, the concerted music, and the choral work are of an attractive order, in addition to which there are some dances by the principals.

The synopsis of "The Night of Love," as reflected by the libretto of the opera is as follows:—

ACT I.

Room in the house of the rich Smiatka.

There is a large and gay gathering of guests on the occasion of Lisa's engagement to Smorjkoff. Lisa is the only one who is sad as she herself does not love Smorjkoff and she is telling the young widow Karolina, who is trying to comfort her, that she is in love with the young student Genadi. The guests continue to arrive and one, Captain Nasink, is heartily acclaimed by everybody. He soon discovers Lisa's sadness, although her father assures him she is happy, to which Nasink exclaims "The heart of a maid is very changeable, as changeable as the wind."

The Young man Andrei arrives bright and gay. In the crowd unnoticed appears Genadi and his friend Sergei whom he introduces under an assumed name, Ivan Skromzoff. By unanimous request he is asked to sing and he sings, a song the special meaning of which is known to Lisa. "Do you remember what you promised" Lisa understands and answers that she is willing to keep her promise. The sounds of a Polonaise are heard and all the guests go in to supper. Sergei tells Genadi of the happy news that Lisa has consented to elope with him the same night. Andrei and the young widow Karolina agree to help them. Karolina arranges a meeting in the garden with Lisa's father whilst Andrei arranges a meeting with her mother so as to make the way clear for the young people.

ACT II.

The widow and Andrei tell Genadi that he will soon be wedded to the one he loves. A noise is heard and the friends disappear. It was Nasink chasing the maid Daunicia. Smiatka appears at the window. The friends re-appear and tell Smiatka that they know his secret, Genadi offering to teach him a Serenade. Smiatka repeats "O Karolina, a faithful and true pierrot is waiting here, alone." At the end of the song the window opens and Smiatka disappears through it whilst Andrei sings another song to Smiatka's wife Mary. Mary appears and Andrei tells her of his love and they both go into the garden. In the meantime Sergei has secured horses and Lisa and Genadi elope. Smiatka again appears out of the house apparently very disappointed and sadly sings "Where whence have you gone my spring golden day."

Mary arrives with the news that Lisa cannot be found which causes great excitement. The Captain undertakes to pursue the fugitives. The unhappy fiance repeats crying. "I adore I adore."

ACT III.

Lisa and Genadi are happy together and Genadi sings to her of his eternal love. Karolina and Andrei know that the capture of the fugitives is very near and they plan to dress up Lisa as a bride and say that she is already married to Genadi. Lisa and Genadi with the Captain and Smiatka now appear. Everyone is very cross with them and Smiatka threatens to compel Lisa to divorce Genadi and marry her former fiance. The widow however interferes and threatens to tell Smiatka's wife of the meeting she had with her husband. Andrei also threatens to tell Mary's husband of the meeting he had with her. Both are afraid of their meetings being brought to light and are therefore compelled to consent not to stand in the way of their daughter's happiness. Karoline promises to marry Andrei with whom she is in love and there are now general rejoicings everything having ended most happily.

SEND-OFF TO M. C. A. BARRON.

DELHI, May 3.

A hearty send-off was given to Mr. C. A. Barron who left Delhi for Bombay *en route* to England on Saturday night a large number of friends and admirers being present at the railway station to bid him good-bye.

LONDON HOUSING CONGRESS.

BOMBAY CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. The Corporation discussed the question of the "Kutchra" depot at Bapty Road and resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for report.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, seconded by Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. W. A. Chambers were appointed representatives of the Municipal Corporation to attend the congress which will be held in London under the auspices of the National Housing and Town-planning Council of Great Britain.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar having resigned his seat on the Standing Committee, an election was held to fill the vacancy. Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. Rajaram Tukaram were the two candidates, of whom the first-named was declared duly elected by 30 votes as against 19 recorded for the latter.

BAPTY ROAD KUTCHRA DEPOT.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 17th March 1920, from Mr. G. B. Shom and others, stating that at the Bapty Road kutchra depot, kutchra is brought in Municipal lorries from other wards of the City and allowed to lie there for a number of hours before it is removed, with the result that filthy smells emanate therefrom and vitiate the surrounding atmosphere bies and mosquitoes breed there in abundance, and the roads are spoiled by the constant ingress and egress of the kutchra lorries which besides cause much nuisance owing to their noise, smoke, etc; submitting that the Corporation are aware that Kamatipura is the mos dirty and insanitary part of the City; that so far they have neglected its sanitation and that by the putting up of the kutchra depot and incinerator in the locality in the bargain they have added insult to injury, adding that the distance between t depot and the houses of some of the applicants does not exceed even 15 feet and that the danger to which their lives are exposed can be best imagined; and requesting that the depot may be removed to another place.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that the depot be removed as early as possible.

Dr. Master was against putting up "kutchra" depots in congested localities. He added the carts which conveyed the kutchra to the depot at Bapty Road caused considerable nuisance as they were not properly covered. It was a cruel thing to indict the nuisance on poor people, and he enquired if such a depot at a fashionshable locality like Malabar Hill would be tolerated for a moment.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said Dr. Master had not suggested any locality where the depot should be removed and his criticism was therefore merely destructive.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, said his experience was that he had stood in front of the nearest house and been unable to perceive any nuisance. As to the incinerator he had not yet taken any steps to construct it. He was very anxious not to treat anybody unfairly but he did not know how he could arrange to remove the depot altogether. They had on their programme a scheme for the employment of electric lorries for the Health Department and he thought when that matured it might be possible for them to be without a "kutchra" depot in the city at all though they would have an incinerator. Under the circumstances, if the proposition was carried, he was afraid he would not be able to accelerate the matter at present.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment referring the matter to the Commissioner for report.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the amendmen.

Dr. Master was against having any kutchra depot in the city. He was of opinion that a larger number of kutchra carts than at present would solve the whole problem though that would involve some expenditure.

The amendment was carried.

ROADS IN RAINY SEASON.

The following proposition, moved by Dr. Master was carried:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation at the first meeting, what arrangement he has made for a better cleansing of the roads of the City, during the ensuing rainy season, which were in a slushy condition during the last monsoon, and to report the action taken."

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

BURMA REFORM SCHEME.

CONDEMNED BY MASS MEETING AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 3.

A mass meeting was held on Sunday to consider the Burma Reform Scheme which was attended by 1,500 people including a handful of Indians. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the scheme on the line similar to the Young Men's Burmese Association with the addition demanding immediate separation of Burma from India. A second deputation of five Burmans was appointed to proceed to England with power to coopt Mr. Bernard Houghton, an ex I.C.S. of Burma and Dr. P. J. Mehta, an Indian trader in Rangoon who formed one of the Indian Congress Deputation, last year. The meeting lasted nearly seven hours and was enthusiastic on the rejection of the Government of India's proposals. Attendance of Indians was small in view of the invitation issued only to the local representatives of the Congress and the Moslem League. A memorial on the lines of the resolutions passed is to be drafted and submitted to the proper authori-

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

WHY MR. GANDHI HAS JOINED IT.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes as follows in "Young India" of Wednesday last:—

An esteemed South African friend who is at present living in England has written to me a letter from which I make the following excerpts:—

"You will doubtless remember having met me in South Africa at the time when the Rev. J. J. Doke was assisting you in your campaign there and I subsequently returned to England deeply impressed with the rightness of your attitude in that country. During the months before war I wrote and lectured and spoke on your behalf in several places which I do not regret. Since returning from military service, however, I have noticed from the papers that you appear to be adopting a more militant attitude.....

I notice a report in "The Times" that you are assisting and countenancing a union between the Hindus and Moslems with a view of embarassing England and the Allied Powers in the matter of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire or the ejection of the Turkish Government from Constantinople. Knowing as I do your sense of justice and your humane instincts I feel that I am entitled, in view of the humble part that I have taken to promote your interests on his side to ask you whether this latter report is correct? I cannot believe that you have wrongly countenanced a movement to place the cruel and unjust despotism of the Stamboul Government above the interests of humanity, for if any country has crippled these interests in the East it has surely been Turkey. I am personally familiar with the conditions in Syria and Armenia and I can only suppose that if the report which "The Times" has published is correct you, have thrown to one side your moral responsibilities and allied yourself with one of the prevailing anarchies. However, until I hear that this is not your attitude I cannot prejudice my mind. Perhaps you will do me the favour of sending me a reply."

I have sent a reply to the writer. But as the views expressed in the quotation are likely to be shared by many of my English friends and as I do not wish, if I can possibly help it, to forfeit their friendship or their esteem I shall endeavour to state my position as clearly as I can on the Khilafat question. The letter shows what risk public men run through irresponsible journalism. I have not seen "The Times" report referred to by my friend. But it is evident that the report has made the writer to suspect my alliance with "the prevailing anarchies" and to think that I have "thrown to one side" my "moral responsibilities."

It is just my sense of moral responsibilities which has made me take up the Khilafat question and to identify myself entirely with the Mahomedans. It is perfectly true that I am assisting and countenancing the union between Hindus and Muslims, but certainly not with "a view of embarrassing England and the Allied Powers in the matter of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire." It is contrary to my creed to embarrass governments or anybody else. This does not however mean that certain acts of mine may not result in embarrassment. But I should not hold myself responsible for having caused embarrassment when I resist the wrong of a wrong-doer by refusing assistance in his wrong-doing. On the Khilafat question I refuse to be party to a broken pledge. Mr. Lloyd George's solemn declaration is practically the whole of the case for Indian Mahomedans, and when that case is fortified by scriptural authority it becomes unanswerable. Moreover, it is incorrect to say that I have "allied myself to one of the prevailing anarchies" or that I have "wrongly countenanced the movement to place the cruel and unjust despotism of the Stamboul Government above the interests of humanity." In the whole of the Mahomedan demand there is no insistance on the retention of the so-called unjust despotism of the Stamboul Government; on the contrary, the Mahomedans have accepted the principle of taking full guarantees from that Government for the protection of non-Muslim minorities. I do not know how far the condition of Armenia and Syria may be considered an "anarchy" and how far the Turkish Government may be held responsible for it. I much suspect that the reports from these quarters are much exaggerated and that the European powers are themselves in a measure responsible for what misrule there may be in Armenia and Syria. But I am in no way interested in supporting Turkish or any other anarchy The Allied Powers can easily prevent it by means other than that of ending Turkish rule or dismembering and weakening the Ottoman Empire. The Allied Powers are not dealing with a new situation. If Turkey was to be partitioned, the position should have been made clear at the commencement of the war. There would then have been no question of a broken pledge. As it is, no Indian Mahomedan has any regard for the promises of British Ministers. In his opinion, the cry against Turkey is that of Christianity vs. Islam with England as the leader in the cry. The latest cablegram from Mr. Mahomed Ali strengthens the impression, for he says that unlike as in England his deputation is receiving much support from the French Government and the people.

Thus, if it is true, as I hold it is true, that the Indian Mussalmans have a cause that is just and is supported by scriptural authority, then for the Hindus not to support them to the utmost would be a cowardly breach of brotherhood and they would forfeit all claim to consideration from their Mahomedan countrymen. As a public server, therefore, I would be unworthy of the position I claim, if I did not support Indian Mussalmans in their struggle to maintain the Khilafat in accordance with their religious belief. I believe that in supporting them I am rendering a service to the Empire, because by assisting my Mahomedan countrymen to give a disciplined expression to their sentiment it becomes possible to make the agitation thoroughly orderly and even successful.

KHILAFAT AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

The following appears in "Young India" from the pen of Mr. M. K. Gandhi:—

A writer in the "Times of India," the Editor of that wonderful daily and Mrs. Besant have all in their own matter condemned non-co-operation conceived in connection with the Khilafat movement. All the three writings naturally discuss many side issues which I shall omit for the time being. I propose to answer two serious objections raised by the writers. The sobriety with which they are stated entitles them to a greater consideration than if they had been given in violent language. In non-co-operation, the writers think, it would be difficult if not impossible to avoid violence. Indeed, violence, the "Times of India" editorial says, has already commenced in that ostracism has been resorted to in Calcutta and Delhi. Now I fear that ostracism to a certain extent is impossible to avoid. I remember in South Africa in the intial stages of the passive resistence campaign those who had fallen away were ostracised. Ostracism is violent or peaceful according to the manner in which it is practised. A congregation may well refuse to recite prayer after a priest who prizes his title above his honour. But the ostracism will become violent if the individual life of a person is made unbearable by insults, innuendoes or abuse. The real danger of violence lies in the people resorting to non-co-operation becoming impatient and revengeful. This may happen, if, for instance, payment of taxes is suddenly withdrawn or if pressure is put upon soldiers to lay down their arms. I however do not fear any evil consequences, for the simple reason that every responsible Mahomedan understands that non-co-operation to be successful must be totally unattended with violence. The other objection raised is that those who may give up their service may have to starve. That is just a possibility but a remote one, for the committee will certainly make due provision for those who may suddenly find themselves out of employment. I propose however to examine the whole of the difficult question much more fully in a future issue and hope to show that if Indian Mahomedan feeling is to be respected, there is nothing left but non-co-operation if the decision arrived at is adverse.

TITLE RENOUNCED.

DELHI IMAM'S LETTER TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 3.

The following letter of the Imam of the Juma Masjid, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi has been sent to the press:—

"On 28th April it was resolved by a very large gathering of the Musalmans of Delhi assembled in Shahudhal (Patodi house) that a deputation should interview me in regard to the question of returning my title. Accordingly a deputation consisting of the representatives of various classes of the Citizens of Delhi called on me on Thursday and urged their views relative to this question and produced religious authority in support of their contention. As compliance with the religious authority is a duty imposed on everyone I beg to send herewith the sanad and order by which the title of Shamshul Ulema was conferred on me (henceforth relieving myself of this distinction) in accordance with the desire of Mussalmans as supported by the religions decree, because the settlement of the question regarding the Khilafat and they holy places is proceeding in opposition to the feelings and sentiments of the Mussalmans based on religious authority.

HINDUS AND KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Of recent we read the most mischievous fulminations in the English as well as section of the Anglo-Indian Press against the sympathy the Hindus have shown with their Moslem brethren in their efforts to keep inviolate the position of the Kaliph. What is suggested is that Hindus want to make political capital out of Moslem discontent for achieving some ulterior end of theirs and against the Moslems it is urged that their attitude is not prompted by merely religious motives. Some publicists have gone to the extent of styling some of the resolutions passed at the Khilafat Conferences as tending to disloyalty to the British Government. When it comes to that, it becomes necessary for the Hindus to speak out their mind. The Right Hourable Mr. Ameer Ali has boldly and unequivocally laid down the attitude of the Indian Musalmans and so long as the Hindus have him at their back and he continues to be a Law Lord of this Majesty's Privy Council, any suggestion of disloyalty will have to fly off as so much chaff. When Hindus sympathise with their Moslem countrymen they do so for what exists as a fact in praesenti namely that both Hindus and Indian Moslems are the sons of India and not at all for anything to be expected in future. It is a religious question of Mahomedans, and they are entitled to resent any inquiry into the quality of their claim from the religious standpoint. They are entitled to claim the Hindus' sympathy and the Hindus are entitled to give it categorically.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

DELHI MARTYRS' HALL FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 3

The Delhi Martys' Hall fund now amount to about Rs. one lakh and seventy-five thousand, the latest subscriptions include Rs. two thousand and one from Rai Bahadur Sheo Persad, C.I.E., of Delhi.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

N. W. RY. (LAHORE) (6) BEAT GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH (0).

There was a large crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday, when the second round of the tournament proper commenced with the game between the N. W. Railway team from Lahore and the Government Telegraphs with the younger Smith crocked owing to one injury in the leg. The Lahore forward line underwent change, Garstin playing inside-left in the place, while young Neigal was pressed into service as outside left. The Telegraphists had out the identical eleven that had ousted the 1-119th Infantry and the Medical Casuals. The exchanges during the initial period were very much in favour of the Lahore team which scored no less than five times during this half; but after ends had been changed, the telegraphists played up—both the attacking line and the defensive ranks working hard to avoid further scores against them as also making occasional ball well-organised raids on the N. W. Ry. defence. In fact Sequeira, Hankins and Edwards were conspicuous for clever stick work and brilliant passing bouts which gave them some openings, but they met with a stubborn defence, which could not be beaten. The exchanges during the second moiety were not so one-sided as in the firs, as may be judged from the fact that after making repeated thruste the Lahore forwards could break the Telegraph defence only once in this half. Walker in goal saved some beautiful shots, while Perrie and S. Pereira were remarkable for their timely rushes and judicious defence. The game which proved fairly interesting as the players settled down, ended in a victory for the Lahore boys by six goals to nil.

The play commenced at 5-30 p.m. with light skirmishing in midfield but the better understanding of their Lahore forwards and their accurate passing and quick stoppages soon forced them back to their own twenty-five. The Telegraphists retaliated and D'Cunha failed to score off a beautiful pass by S. Pereira. Smith cleared the coast soon after and a neat short passing bout ended in Garstin scoring the first goal for his side.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... One goal.
GOVT. TELEGRAPHS ..... Nil.

Continuing to attack the Crunden, Garstin and Annett made matters quite hot for the Telegraph defence which took to erratic and reckless hitting without knowing where the ball was going. Off a beautiful centre-pass by Perkins, the inside forwards of the Railway team failed to score and operations were transferred to the other territory where the Telegraphists forced a short corner which was unproductive. After a temporary spell of attack Garstin scored the second goal.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Two Goals.
GOVT. TELEGRAPHS ..... Nil.

The Telegraph forwards attempted to get on but their efforts were nipped in the bud by the superior spoiling tactics of the Railway half-back line. Soon after they forced a corner and Perkins sending on to Smith, the latter passed to Garstin who scored the third goal for this side.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Three goals.
GOVT. TELEGRAPHS ..... Nil.

Exchanges were thereafter confined to the Telegraph twenty-five and Annet soon after increased the lead off a pass from Manning.

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Four goals.
GOVT. TELEGRAPHS ..... Nil.

The Telegraphists thereafter made some desperate attempts to avoid further calamities but their defence had eventually to give way again. Crunden sending in a fine rasping shot which found the net. Soon after half-time was called and the teams changed sides with the scores:—

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Five goals.
GOVT. TELEGRAPHS ..... Nil.

After ends had been changed the Telegraphists put up a great fight both in defence and in attack but try as they would, they could not get through even once though there were many good openings made by Siqueira and Edwards.

The N. W. Ry. defence had to work very hard at this stage to keep the Telegraph men from getting dangerous. The Lahore men then retaliated and some just exchanges were witnessed, the ball travelling from end to end, the opposing backs returning with hard and long hits. A few minutes before the close, Crunden scored the sixth goal for his side from a melee which ensued off a corner shot.

In spite of vigorous attacks thereafter the Telegraphists were unable to make their thrusts effective and had to retire beaten, with the final scores:—

N. W. RAILWAY ..... Six goals.
GOVT. TELEGRAPHS ..... Nil.

The teams:—

N. W. Railway (Lahore)—Holloway; R. Smith and Neigal, Manning, L. A. Smith and Gardiner; Perkins, Annett, Crunden, Garstin and W. Neiagl.

Government Telegraphs:—Walker; Perrie and Harcourge; S. D'Souza, Pereira and D'Costa; D'Cunha, Sequeira, Hankins, Edwards and Conway.

Umpires:—Messrs. Reporter and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians vs. B. E. S. Old Boys.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

In the Calcutta Beighton Hockey tournament, the second semi-final was played off to-day when after a dull game, Jamalpore beat Customs by 3 goals to nil.

The final will take place on Thursday next between Jamalpore and Asansole.

"C. M. GAZETTE" AND N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" appeared to-day, as usual with 20 pages, though the printing staff are still on strike.

The N. W. Railway workshop strike continues and the situation is unchanged.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AGGRIEVED—Please write to the Commissioner of Police.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 4, 1920.

AN HONEST MISSIONARY.

A remarkable statement on the Punjab, appears in the "Social Reformer." It is particularly valuable as it comes from Mr. A. G. Fraser, a missionary of wide reputation. The letter, which we publish elsewhere, is an outspoken condemnation of missionaries who, on the whole, looked on the activities with indulgence or at any rate treated them as unworthy of protest. Mr. Fraser's career is not one of namby-pamby gospelling, but of real sacrifice and achievement. It may be of interest to recall that Mr. Fraser is the son of the late Sir Andrew Fraser. He is a man of brilliant gifts, with a reputation in his university. He chose the career of an educationist in the East and through the Trinity College in Ceylon, has succeeded in leaving an abiding impression on the present generation in the island. Chaplaincies and bishoprics were always ready for his choice, but he devoted himself to a career of manful, Christian purposefulness. The facility with which some missionaries exercise a dual code of ethics to preach the gospel and to run the Empire, is to him a hateful absurdity. Dr. MacNicol recently asked who it was that during the Punjab affair, sided with Christ—"Mr. Gandhi or we"? Now, Mr. Fraser has with courage admitted how the professed emissaries of the Gospel had put Christ to open shame, by expressed approval and acquiescing silence.

Mr. Fraser's protest goes right against the contention of that Tmpire-building divine of the Punjab, who argued that massacre might be justified by "circumstances." Now, circumstances do not justify the deliberate slaughter of innocent people, though it might be a mercy when compared with wholesale bombardment. Even according to the craft of Machiavelli, the butchery of a large number of people for the slaking of vengeance and the overawing of survivors, cannot be defended. If the crowd had been armed or aggressive, a case might conceivably have been set up for the firing of a volley. General Dyer boasted: "I fired and fired well." The O'Dwyers approved of it, the Guilfords gave it moral sanction. The missionaries in the bulk appeared in a state of gloating repose or condoning silence. But Mr. Fraser says: "We are blood-guilty in that we have by our silence condoned the crimes committed in the Punjab." If Englishmen, whom Mr. Fraser condemns, are not prepared to have a better standard of ethics, it would be hypocrisy to look appalled at the motives of alien barbarity.

As to punishment, Mr. Fraser admits that "those of us who belong to the race that is guilty must use our best endeavour to wipe the stain from our shield, and to endeavour to exact such punishment as may serve as a deterrent for the future." Mr. Fraser's view on punishment happens to be highly unpopular among members of "the race that is guilty." Strict justice is highly deleterious to prestige, and the Empire revolves on prestige; so we must take a "broad" view—such is the argument of Dyerites. Mr. Fraser's insistence on justice is, we fear, not the view of all missionaries, and an instance may be detailed as interesting in the present circumstances. During the Martial Law regime of Ceylon in 1915, several Europeans were accused of brutal conduct. After a long agitation, the late Sir John Anderson who succeeded Sir Robert (now Lord) Chalmers as Governor, investigated the facts and inflicted rather a mild punishment by withdrawing a few of the privileges of particular individuals. Europeans as a body protested against the affront to prestige. A secret petition was circulated and signed by Europeans, and Sir William Manning, for the sake of prestige, cancelled the orders of his predecessor. Among those who refused to sign the secret document were a few of the colleagues of Principal Fraser. One of them who joined the clamour was afterwards promoted to a chaplaincy in Madras, where, we believe, he is still officiating in honour. Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Ceylon and the ecclesiastical superior of Mr. Fraser, was one of the distinguished signatories of the appeal. We recall these facts, since Mr. Fraser insists on deterrent punishment. Will the missionaries of India share the burning indignation of Mr. Fraser or will they, like the Bishop of Ceylon, exert their influence for the safety of prestige? We shall wait and see, though, frankly, we are not confident, after their silence, of right conduct. However that may be, the protest of Mr. Fraser is none too strong and it is refreshing to notice that there are still missionaries whose conscience is not overborne by sentiments which they condemned as wrong in the Prussian.

A ROOT PROBLEM.

There is no greater blot on Indian society than the treatment accorded to the so-called "depressed class." There is no greater wrong which India allows to be perpetrated against her honour and national progress. It is a fell disease which is the outcome of the canker—the caste system—which eats into the vitals of India's national being and it cannot be cured until the canker itself is destroyed. The caste system, like the bureaucratic administration of the country, is "too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too anti-diluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view" and the country cannot hope to make any progress worth the name until it rids itself of both of them. The ban of untouchability may be removed but the "depressed" classes cannot come to their own so long as the root of the evil, the caste system, continues to exist as a recognised institution. Any other remedy but the entire repudiation of this system will at best be merely a palliative. That is a consideration which has to be borne in mind in any discussion regarding the amelioration of the condition of the "depressed" classes. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in his address as president of the "Depressed" Classes Conference at Cochin made an eloquent plea for the speedy emancipation of these classes who comprise one-fifth of the entire population of India and nearly one-third of the whole Hindu population, and we earnestly hope his appeal will go home to the heart of every true patriot. Sir Narayan was really bearding the lion in his den when he denounced in scathing terms those self-styled higher classes of Hindus who raise the cry of "religion in danger" when they see any attempts made, whether by Government or social reformers, to improve the condition of these classes educationally and to accord to them the bare civil rights to which every human being is entitled. Cochin is one of the strongholds of othodoxy, as can be seen from the fact that entire blocks of the capital of the State are forbidden ground to the "untouchable" classes and that there have even been cases of downright murders of some of these unfortunates who had either dared or by mistake had happened to trespass on the forbidden area. In almost every important village and town in Cochin, Travancore and Malabar there are areas which are absolutely forbidden to the "depressed classes." It is true that under the British aegis and the enlightened regimes of the Travancore and Cochin Durbars, the more violent forms of hostility against these unfortunate are becoming rarer day by day, but still there is enough of the barbarity left throughout Southern India, and in other parts of the country, which must be eradicated if all classes of people are to live in peace and mutual good will in future.

As Sir Naran contended, those who are raising the cry of "religion in danger" are raising a false cry, inasmuch as the idea of untouchability as it is understood and put into practice to-day is not only not sanctioned by the sacred books of the Hindus, but is repugnant to the true tenets of Hinduism as it ought to be to those of any religion. The problem of the "depressed classes" is not, in fact, a religious question at all, but a politico-social one. The use of public roads, public wells, public water pipes, public schools and other institutions, the right of admission into the public services—these and other civic rights which have been withheld from these classes so unjustly—can no longer be denied to them if self-government in this country is to be a reality Hindus of the "twice born" classes who imagine that there is no place for Pariahs and Mahars in the social or political schemes of the present-day would do well to remove themselves to the remote Himalayan forests or other rigions far away from the pale of civilisation. The "untouchables" are as much human beings as the highest Brahmins—in fact the meanest of them is, on a moral plane, superior to any Brahmin who considers his touch as pollution—and are as equally entitled to the exercise of civic and political rights, as any of the latter. Though late in the day and in a diluted form political rights have been conferred on the "depressed classes," as on other classes, under the new reform scheme and they can no longer be baulked of their human rights. The awakening among these classes all over the country, especially during the last decade, is a fact to which it would be foolish for any one to shut his eyes. The "higher classes" of Hindus especially have to recognise this and come to an amicable settlement with the "depressed" classes, for let these "higher classes" not forget that the "untouchables" constitute fully one-third of the strength of the Hindu community and they cannot afford to drive their hitherto down-trodden brethren into permanent opposition. The tension between the Brahmin and non-Brahmin classes all over India ought to serve as a stern and timely warning to any section of Hindus who entertain the idea that they can safely hold down the "untouchable" classes in a state of permanent slavery. The Hindus have cause to feel grateful to their humbler brethren of the "untouchable" classes for some of the finest products of humanity, like Choka Mela, Nandana, Tirnvalluvar, Tiruppanalwar and Kanakadas who all came from these "untouchables" and for having produced saints like Chaitanya, Dayan Dev, and a host of others, whose great mission in life was the emancipation of the backward and down-trodden by preaching equality of man and salvation to all without distinction of caste, creed or race. The Hindus cannot afford to let adrift or permanently sever from themselves fifty millions of their own kith and kin. Both as human beings and as members of Hindu society, the "depressed classes" have a right to demand that their countrymen, if the latter are anxious to have themselves recognised as honest and civilised beings, should cease treating them as social and political out-castes. For their own safety also the "higher" classes would do well to get rid from their minds of the pernicious idea of the "untouchability" of these classes and accord to them their rgihtful status.

WHO IS KHALIF?

As we go to press, we receive news of an ingenuous but not therefore, to some, "inconvenient," interpretation of the Khilafat by Emir Abdullah. It is difficult to say if any credence need be attached to this news. If Emir Abdullah has really given expression to the views ascribed to him, the explanation is obvious that he has succumbed to the blandishment of sweet promises and to the influence of persuasive diplomacy. Attempts have been made—it is not necessary to say by whom or at whose instigation—to secure the acceptance of the King of Hedjaz, the father of Emir Abdullah, as Khalif of Moslems—though he himself has repudiated any such ambition on his part—because forsooth he is the de *facto* possessor of the Holy Places! And it is not difficult to realise that Emir Abdullah's *fatwa* has something to do with this "disinterested" purpose. The only obstacle, of course, is the opinion of the Islamic world. On academic grounds, Emir Abdullah's interpretation of the Khilafat may be sound, though having recogniesd the Sultan of Turkey for centuries as Khalif he and those of his way of thinking are hardly justified in insisting on the Khalif being himself a member of the Koreish tribe to which the King of Hedjaz belongs. For the rest, his interpretation of the Khilafat has merely an academic interest—and the Khilafat question has now reached a stage beyond the academic. As we understand the Islamic law and its obligations, the Khalif of Islam—which is above all, a democratic religion—is *he whom the majority of Moslems recognise as such*. That is the only effctive criterion. By that criterion the Sultan of Turkey is the Khalif of Islam and unless the deepest sentiments of Moslems all the world over—except a few followers of Emir Abdullah or of his father—are to be violated, he must remain Khalif *de facto* as he is Khalif *de jure*. It is because Moslems are anxious to see that the Sultan remains *de facto* Khalif as he is recognised by them as *de jure* Khalif that they insist on the maintenance of his temporal power—which is what the remaining qualifications enumerated by Emir Abdullah amount to—over the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

Notes of the Day.

Will Indians Act in Time?

Mr. T. J. Bennett, whom Reuter with grave particularity describes as a member of Parliament, has done good service in drawing the attention of the British people to the sly haste with which decisions adverse to India are taken by the Colonial Office. It is unfortunate that through lack of time, the issue of Indian rights in East Africa had to be slurred over at the time of passing the Colonial estimates. If there was a discussion, we could have had a statement from the Colonial Office. Lord Milner is of course non-committal, which means that he is averse to any step being taken against the policy of the East African Government. The position is most scandalous that decisions should be taken on Imperial issues without adequate discussion in Parliament. The East African whites are no doubt confident that if only they can quiten the Colonial Office they will have a free hand in the strangulation of the Indian community. Full consultation between the Indian Office and Downing Street is a happy ideal, but where these consultations might land Indians, is a dark question. Will Indians in this country organise themselves and demand fair methods of settlement?

Baku.

It has been said that on the safety of the Caucasus lies the safety of the Middle East. The latest news from the former region is not likely to strengthen our complacency about the latter. Baku is one of the key stations on the highway between Europe and Asia and the Allies have always recognised this fact. The Germans and the Turks, throughout the war, were also quite alive to it and it was owing mainly this that the idea of the independent States of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia was evolved, as a move against Russia. The Allies have not attempted to define the respective boundaries of these States. Owing to the mixed character of the population and the reluctance of the Allies singly to accept the mandate for any of them, as none liked to woun he suscetpibilities of the Russians, the three Governments have been left to shift for themselves. The British occupied Baku for some time, and enabled an independent Government to be set up, but the local Armenian population failed them at a critical time and so further British adventure in that direction had to be given up. The break-up of Denikin's army saw the last ray of hope fade. And now comes the news that the Bolsheviks have overrun Azerbaijan and that a Communist Government has been established at Baku. The importance of Baku, both from the point of view of its world-famous oil fields and the fact that it is a terminal of the Trans-Caucasus Railway, cannot be minimised. Unless wrested back from the Bolsheviks its loss may constitute a serious menace to peace in the Middle East.

Postal Irregularities.

We had occasion recently to refer in these columns to the irregularities of the Postal Department. We cite an instance to-day, which it will not be wrong to describe as being typical of the indifference which the Department is showing towards the inconveniences and even the hardships of the community at large. The letter which we quote below was sent to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, on 2nd December 1919 on the arrival in Bombay of the complainant, Hyat Mahomed, from the Front, where he was in military employ. This man had sent on 18th March 1919, A.M.O. for Rs. 50 to a friend of his in Bombay and on 11th April 1919 a further m. o. Rs. 100 to the same friend. On return to India towards the end of the year he learnt from his friend that the money had not all all been paid to him. Hence the letter of complaint, which runs as follows:—

Sir,—I the undersigned Hyat Mahamad beg to unrorm you that when I was in service of Lieut.-Col. C. G. Robson, I have sent first a Money Order of Rs. 50 as per receipt No. 208/69/F.P.O. No. 406 of 18-3-19 to Goolam Mahomed at Masthan Talao Cross Lane, Bombay. Another I sent to the same man as per receipt No. 208 F. P. O. No. 406 of 11/4/19 for rupees 100. I came to know when I returned here, now, that both the Money Orders were not delivered to him; I have therefore written about three letters to the Presidency Post Master; but was not satisfactorily replied. I am again proceeding to my country Jilla Hasara (Tasir Hejtai ad. Post Kakoor) and request you to enquire into the matter, and let me know by the following address whether to whom you delivered the amount of above money order. And if it is with you still please try to deliver the same again and oblige. Yours etc.
N. B.—My Bombay Address as follows:—
HYAT MAHAMAD, C/o H. C. Choksee,
533 Contract Buildings, Girgaum Road,
BOMBAY.

The mystery of the money orders does not stop here. Both the receipts in respect of these orders were missing all these months, and it was only three or four days ago that the complainant was informed that one of the receipts—that for Rs. 50—had been traced, but that the amount could not be paid either to him or the payee for at least three months more though the identity of both could be very easily established. As to the other money order for Rs. 100, all trace of it has apparently been lost by the Department. The poor man, who trusted his hard earned savings into the hands of the Postal Department, is put to needless trouble by its vagaries. He has with him the receipts for both the money orders and yet the Department is unable to find out what has become of the Rs. 100 he had handed over to them. We would draw the attention of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, to this case and hope he will immediately arrange to pay the man the amount of both the money orders he had sent.

THE PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

ATTITUDE OF MISSIONARIES.

The following letter appears in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

As a missionary, may I say how thoroughly I believe we deserve not the gentle criticism you have meted out to us, but the severest condemnation for our moral ineptitude in the matter of the Punjab atrocities. Once General Dyer had given his evidence, the crime of massacre was proved up to the hilt, whether it was he of the civil authorities that were guilty. But we should have known it from the beginning if we were living amongst the people, for the sake of the people, and should have proclaimed the facts as seen. We have lost, and deservedly lost, the confidence of the people by our contemptible ignorance and inaction. And we are blood-guilty in that we have by our silence condoned the crimes committed in the Punjab.

But the silence over the Amritsar massacre is not to my mind as astounding as that over atrocities such as those committed by Mr. Bosworth-Smith. Mr. Wathen, not a missionary, spoke out, and Mr. Andrews who does not live in the Punjab, and some missionaries, showed sympathy with the people. But our body was silent as against machine-gunning villagers, thrashing school boys chosen at random, and worst, insults to women. I cannot conceive how any missionary living near a district in which such things were done could avoid his duty of making inquiries and protesting against such crimes, especially if he belonged to a free nation himself.

The plea has been advanced that the brutality saved a greater conflagration and so many lives. It may have done so for the time being, but I do not believe that brutality ever yet was really even expedient in the long run. Germany has not proved it so, nor Turkey. But even were it expedient it is none the less evil, and no missionary should excuse it on such a ground. True, in the New Testament, we are told that judicial and judicious murder to save other lives is wise, but it is Caiaphas and not Christ that says so: and the adoption of his principle crucified Christ.

I believe our silence in this matter has crucified the son of God afresh and put Him, through us, to an open shame.

As to the punishment of the arch-criminals, your attitude as voicing Indians is right and noble, but those of us who belong to the race that is guilty must use our best endeavour to wipe the stain from our shield, and to endeavour to exact such punishment as may serve as a deterrent for the future.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. FRASER.

Kodaikanal, 22nd April, 1920.

LABOUR STRIKE IN PARIS.

ONLY LIMITED WATER SERVICE AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 3.

Paris.—The Labour organisations have decided to make a strike on May 1st general for twenty-four hours. Limited public services like water and lighting only will be available.

The miners' strike has been averted as the demand, that the State quarry workers shall receive the same pensions as the miners, has been conceded.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

The reports with regard to the railway strike in France are somewhat contradictory. An early news indicated that it was a complete fiasco but subsequently it was stated that only 13,000 out of 45,000 railwaymen were on duty.

The Executive of General Confederation of Labour has summoned the seamen, the dockers and the miners to strike on May 3rd to support the railwaymen. A decree is being published authorising the requisition of all the means of transport except railways in the departments sevred by the Etat Paris-Orleans and Paris-Lyons-Mediterrannee railway systems as a precaution against possible food troubles.

STRIKE AND ROYAL PARTY IN AUCKLAND.

STRIKERS' OVATION TO PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 3.

Auckland.—The Royal Party with three hundred Renown leave men has been brought back to Auckland by the strikers in four special trains. The strikers gave the Prince of Wales an ovation. The prospects of settlement of the strike are hopeful.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT AUCKLAND ENDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

Auckland.—The Railway strike has ended and the Prince of Wales will carry out his tour in the North Island by rail as originally arranged.

DOCKERS' STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

BRITISH TRANSPORT WORKERS' SYMPATHETIC EMBARGO RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 3.

Owing to the dockers, who have been on strike in Holland, resuming work the British Transport Workers' Federation has raised the sympathetic embargo on loading, discharging, manning and bunkering the Dutch-owned ships in Britain and the ships bound for Holland.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' FEDERATION.

DECIDE TO CANCEL STRIKE NOTICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

A conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation decided by 2,134 votes to 2,063 to cancel the strike notices.

EXTREMISTS' MOVEMENT PROVES A FIASCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

There is every indication that the movement advocated by the Extremists among the railway leaders whereby the men were advised strictly to adhere to the rule book thereby delaying the traffic in order to obtain higher wages has proved a fiasco. Mr. Thomas and other members of the Union Executive have discouraged the movement.

TURKISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT

ENVER PASHA AT ITS HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

A Moscow wireless says that Enver Pasha has placed himself at the head of the Turkish Nationalist movement.

FORCES AGAINST TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

GENERAL ULEYMAN HEFITA IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

Constantinople.—General Uleyman Hefita, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed to command the forces against the Nationalists.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Turkish Peace Delegation left this morning for Paris.

GRAVE POSITION ON POLISH FRONT.

RUSSIAN SOVIET ORDERS MOBILIZATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

The Russian Soviet Government has ordered new mobilisation owing to the position on the Polish front.

PROTECTION OF POLISH ASSEMBLIES

ALLIES TO OCCUPY PLEBISCITE TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

In view of the continued German violations of the established rules and of assaults on the Polish population in the plebiscite territory in East Prussia, the Poles have requested that the whole area be occupied by the Allied troops and also that the German Einwohnerwehr and Burgerwehr be suppressed and that the Allies protect the Polish assemblies.

POLES OCCUPY MOGHILEV.

BOLSHEVIST ARMY ALMOST DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Warsaw.—It is officially announced that the Poles have occupied Moghiley and captured 15,000 prisoners, four aircraft and other important material. The Twelfth Bolshevist Army has been almost destroyed and the remnants are in flight.

FIGHTING A COMMON ENEMY.

POLISH-UKRANIAN AGREEMENT TO DEFEAT BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

The Polish Government has officially recognised Petlura's Government and acknowledged the right of the Ukraine to independence.

Pilsudski has issued a proclamation that his forces had entered the Ukraine to expel the Bolsheviks and would remain until the Ukrainian Government had been established when they would withdraw.

Simultaneously Petlura issued a manifesto stating that the Polish-Ukrainian agreement has been established under which both would fight the common enemy, the Bolsheviks, until Bolshevism had been defeated.

BOLSHEVISTS ENTER BAKU.

ASSUME POWERS OF AZERBAIJAN GOVT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Constantinople.—A body of Bolshevist troops entered Baku on April 28th. After occupying the city the Bolshevists assumed the powers of the Azerbaijan Government. The Bolshevists have blown up the railway bridge at Kobulets, north of Batum. Hitherto there is no news of any movement of British troops. Georgia is mobilising her army.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

ALL JAPANESE DEMANDS CONCEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Tokio.—The War Office announces that the Russo-Japanese negotiations were concluded on April 26th, the Russians conceding practically all the Japanese demands.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

JAPAN'S POLICY APPROVED BY ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 3.

Vladivostock.—The Russian reports state there has been severe fighting in China between the "partisans" of General Voitchekovske and the supporters of Koltchak whom the Japanese were assisting. The Japanese representative in a statement said that Japan was not acting separately in Siberia. Her policy had the approval of the Allies.

Japanese reinforcements are being constantly landed here.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN CHINA BREAKING DOWN.

AUTHORITIES' STRONG MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

SHANGHAI.—The students' strike is breaking down owing to the strong measures taken by the authorities. The arsenal workers have resumed. Martial Law continues in the Chinese city.

A CHECK TO SHELL COMPANY.

DUE TO SAN REMO CONFERENCE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

The "Sunday Express" says that the decision of the San Remo Conference with regard to the Mesopotamian oilfields has only temporarily checked the attempt of the Shell Company to secure a share in the exploitation of them. It emphasises that the complete independence of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company must be maintained.

NEW SHIPPING CO. IN AMSTERDAM.

CAPITAL 200 MILLION GUILDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Amsterdam.—A shipping company has been formed entitled the Society of the United Dutch Shipping Companies with a capital of two hundred million guilders. The new concern will operate under the names Holland-East Asia, Holland-British India, Holland-Australasia and Holland-Africa lines.

FUTURE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SPEECHES AT ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

At the Royal Academy Banquet Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee replying to the toast of the Navy said that the Navy was continuing its century-old work of protecting the weak. With regard to the future, there was the cloud of submarine and aircraft but the heads of the Navy were considering how to balance the new situation and the nation could rest assured that best would be done to make the Empire secure throughout the seas of the world.

General Rawlinson replying for the Army said that the military heads were confronted with the task of constructing a new army on the lines of the Old Contemptibles. The task was difficult in view of our commitments in Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Shortt replying for His Majesty's Ministers said that Britain had more reason to look hopefully to the future than any other country. While we had borne the brunt of the war we were showing signs of recovery more quickly than any other. Our industrial troubles were being solved and there never was a time when our international outlook was brighter.

MAY DAY.

CELEBRATED ALL OVER BRITAIN.

RIOTS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 3.

It is estimated that between five and eight millions all over Britain took a holiday to celebrate May Day. None of the vital services were, however, affected.

FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HYDE PARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

The May Day festivities in London were carried out in fine weather. They consisted of a march in which fifty thousand men, women and children participated to Hyde Park, where speeches were delivered from twelve platforms in Yiddish, French, Spanish, Russian, Italian and English. The resolutions passed dealt with Ireland, high prices and peace with Russia.

DISORDERS IN PARIS.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

May Day disorders occurred in Place de la Republique. The crowds attacked the trams and motorbuses which were being run by the students and the police intervened and fired. One was killed and twenty were wounded. Many arrests were made.

PENALTY FOR STOPPING WORK

WARNING BY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 2.

Paris.—The Minister of Public Works has announced that any railwayman not working on May Day will be dismissed and prosecuted and be liable to two years' imprisonment.

CASUALTIES

COMPLETE CALM NOW RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

Paris.—Four persons were killed and a number injured in Paris on May day including twenty-five policemen seriously injured. About fifty people were arrested of whom thirty-five have been detained. Complete calm is reported from the provinces.

INTER-ALLIED FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES' CONDITIONAL REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will be represented at the Inter-Allied Financial Conference at Brussels this month subject to the understanding that there shall be no pooling of the Allies' debt to America.

NEW STEEL CORPORATION IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

A Montreal message to the "Daily Telegraph" says that preliminary steps for the organisation of a five hundred million dollar steel corporation have been accomplished. Another corporation with a capital of 200 million dollars is being organised comprising important steel coal and shipping interests.

SHAH SAILS FOR PERSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 3.

MARSEILLES.—The Shah on board the Narkunda has sailed for Persia via Bagdad.

Before leaving he assured the British Ambassador in Paris of his firm intention to continue loyal adherence to the Anglo-Persian agreement.

He expressed his confidence in Vossuk-ed-Dowleh's present cabinet.

SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS RENEWED.

GENERAL MELEE RESULTS IN MANY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

There have been renewed Sinn Fein demonstrations outside Wormwood Scrubbs. The crowd attacked five hundred Sinn Feiners accompanied by steel-helmeted escort carrying shillalahs. A general melee ensued and there were many casualties. The injured were treated in an improvised dressing-station.

SCOTTISH LIBERAL FEDERATION.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 3.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Scottish Liberal Federation, at which there were four hundred delegates, was held in Glasgow. Ministers Churchill, Robert, Munro and Ian Macpherson spoke amid much interruption.

The Executives' Report, which was in favour of Mr. Asquith, severely criticised the Government.

The motion of Mr. Munro to refer it back was overwhelmingly defeated.

AMERICO-CANADIAN INTERESTS.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Washington.—President Wilson is considering the diplomatic representation of Canada in Washington. The extent of the functions of a representative have not yet been defined. It is understood that they would be limited to the treatment of matters of purely Americo-Canadian interest.

AMERICA'S TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

Washington.—America's trade balance against Europe showed an additional increase in March, but South America and Asia continued to pile up balance against the States.

The exports to Europe were 465 million dollars and imports 125 millions. South America took 54 million dollars worth of goods from the United States and sent in 74 millions.

The United States' exports to Asia were 109 millions and imports from Asia 143 millions. The exports to Britain were 221 millions and the imports from Britain 60 millions.

DEATH OF CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Stockholm.—The death of the Crown Princess of Sweden is announced.

THE CAUSE OF HER DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

STOCKHOLM.—The Crown Princess of Sweden was suffering from maxillary suppuration and erysipeals around the ear resulting in blood poisoning and heart failure to which the death was due. The deepest sorrow is felt everywhere proving the intense affection and popularity of the Crown Princess, throughout Sweden.

THEIR MAJESTIES DISTRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

Their Majesties are greatly distressed at the tragic suddenness and fatal termination of the Crown Princess of Sweden's illness and much sympathy is felt with the Duke of Connaught.

PREMIER INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 3.

Mr. Lloyd George has been ordered to remain in bed for two days owing to a slight attack of bronchitis. He has cancelled his early engagements.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT DAHANU.

PROTEST AGAINST DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DAHANU, May 2.

The Second Thana District Conference met at Dahanu at 3 p.m., about 1,500 people including a large number of Mahomedans and some Parsis being present. About a hundred Indian ladies were present. Among those present besides the office-bearers were Rao Bahadur Vaidya, Messrs. Bapusaheb Phadke, Madhavrao Ranade, Rajaram Tukaram, Narottam Girdhar, Goverdhan Girdhar, Purshotam Lelji, Fakirchand Chandanmal, Dhanraj Navalji, Vithal Dinkar, Hargovind Gopalji, Keshorao Padhye, Annasaheb Shende, Bhausahib Dandekar, Chotalal Shroff, Dr. Barwe, Messrs. Motilal Kanji, Visram Damodar and others.

The President-elect who arrived at the pandal punctually at the appointed time, was received by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretaries and members of the Reception Committee and conducted to the dais amidst deafening cheers and shouts of *bande mataram*. The proceedings commenced by singing of welcome songs by a little pageant of local school-girls who acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then delivered a part of his address in English and the remaining portion was read in Marathi by Mr. Karandikar, one of the Secretaries.

KHILAFAT.

In closing his address Mr. Jamnadas referred to the Khilafat question and said: "the question which is exercising the minds of our Mahomedan brothers has at last been decided at San Remo. If the so-called Peace Conference had deliberately sat down to devise a treaty of peace which will render peaceful progress of the world infinitely remote, they could not have done worse than they have done. An insatiable hunger of land, a bigoted hatred of Turks and trampling down of all principles for which the war was supposed to have been waged have been the features of the Turkish treaty. The moral conscience of the world has been outraged and the people who passed as saviours of the world from future wars stand to-day unblushing imperialists and exploiters of weaker nations. It is impossible any longer to hoodwink the world by fine phrases alone and though the guns and bayonets of the Allied powers may silence for a time the outraged conscience of the civilised world, the wounds which have been inflicted upon the religious sentiments of our Mahomedan brothers will fester in their hearts until this worldly-wise settlement has been unsettled and justice comes into its own. I assure our Mahomedan brothers of our sincere and unabated sympathy and co-operation in their efforts to get this great wrong undone. The promise given by the British Prime Minister has been cynically broken and in future no one will care to purchase his pledged word for eight annas." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamnadas then called upon Mr. Annasaheb Khare to formally propose the election of the President Rao Bahadur Vaidya seconded and Mr. Narsinhlal Haribhai having supported the proposition, Mr. Karandikar was declared duly elected amidst loud acclamations. After the President has taken his seat, telegrams and letters from distinguished gentlemen were read. The first telegram was from Mr. Gandhi who regretted his inability to attend owing to ill health. Mr. Tilak wired regret owing to the same cause. Among others were the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Jayakar, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jehangir Petit and the Hon. Mr. Kamat. The President then delivered his speech extempore in Marathi, the speech being frequently interrupted with cheers and applause. Reference to the Khilafat question both by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, was received with great enthusiasm.

PARTY SPIRIT AT WORK

Like many other places Dahanu has been affected by its share of party feeling. A small coterie of local moderates appear to have done their best to hamper the work of the Conference and discredit it and its principal organisers.

At the outset the organisers applied to the collector, Thana through the mamlatdar of Dahanu for the use of some public land but no reply was vouchsafed by the collector. It appears he expressed himself against allowing it on the ground it would lead to breaches of peace and order, though the local Magistrate appears to have recommended a plot being rented out to the Conference for a nominal sum. In wake of this first experience of goodwill and cooperation on the part of the collector came fresher experiences locally. Whether encouraged by the collector's attitude or inspired by unseen quarters the local moderates and non-Brahmin representatives who have ever been so unconspicuous tried to raise all sorts of obstacles. Not the least among the methods of theirs was the circulation of false rumours such as those who might vote at the Conference in favour of the resolution urging impeachment of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer would be prosecuted by Government or people voting for the resolution condemning the Reform Act as unsatisfactory would incur displeasure of the collector.

Another rumour was that the Conference would not pass any resolution regarding Khilafat with a view, no doubt, to influence Ma-

(Continued on page 8.)

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

homedans to keep out of the movement. By steadfast courage and strenuous effort the organisers have so far overcome all obstacles.

Through the generosity of a leading landholder and timber merchant Mr. Goverdhan Girdhar the Conference was able to secure an excellent plot of ground on the seashore where it was found possible to press living cocoanut palms into the service of human politics. Numbers of people despite interested misrepresentations joined the Conference, over 500 joining the reception committee. Last night a final effort was made to secure complete harmony and as a result of an informal meeting lasting till late hour it is believed the opposition based on misunderstanding was partially overcome. Lame apology was tendered by some when the circulation of wicked rumours against the Conference was brought home to its authors and the meeting terminated, it is said, with assurances of mutual esteem and goodwill. What might happen to-day it is difficult to forecast. Local moderates will obviously be influenced by the number and attitude of Bombay moderates of whom a goodly lot is expected.

However, as the things stand the outlook is distinctly hopeful.

The organisers of the Conference have done everything possible to meet the conveniences of visitors and delegates. The place itself is well worth a visit and its situation on the sea and fine promenade are a recommendation to intending visitors.

Propaganda work is being carried on vigorously in the district. On Friday night Mr. Wamanrao Mucaddam, a prominent Home Rule worker of Godhra addressed a public meeting at Bordi on the Reform Act when an inept effort was made to stir up opposition which failed. Last night, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Muccaddum addressed an open air meeting opposite the Conference pandal under the presidency of Mr. Annasahib Khare. The subject of the lecture was "Work before us." The meeting was well attended and lasted till late hour.

It is interesting to mention that the meeting was first announced to be held in the compound of a Dharamshala but as the Parsi management of that institution raised objection to the holding of a meeting there the people who had already assembled were requested to move on to the open space in front of the Conference ground and they did so cheerfully. This incident which was referred to in the course of Dr. Savarkar's speech gave additional zest to the speeches.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES,

CONGRESS REKORT ACCEPTED.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PARTITION

DAHANU, May 3.

The conference met at 1 p.m. and proceeded to the discussion of resolutions. The first two resolutions tendering loyalty to the King-Emperor and welcoming the Prince of Wales were put from the chair and passed. The next resolution also moved from the chair placed on record the regret of the conference at the death of several local Hampdens and was unanimously passed, the conference standing

The fourth resolution related to the Punjab atrocities of last year. It read thus:—

"This conference accepts the report of the Punjab sub-committee of the Indian National Congress on the introduction and administration of martial law and other coercive measures in the Punjab last year. This conference is further of opinion that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, General Dyer and other high officers of the Crown, both civil and military who have been implicated in the commission, instigation, abetment and sanction of the unspeakable and barbarous cruelties and massacres in the Punjab should be either impeached or tried by ordinary courts for high crimes and misdemeanours."

In moving, seconding and supporting the resolution, Mr. Wamanrao Mukadum of Godhra, Messrs. Gupte, (Kalyan) and R. Venkatram, Bombay, spoke in feeling language on the unspeakable horrors which were committed by responsible officials acting in the name of law and order. Mr. R. Venkatram described the reign of terror as the culmination of the policy of calculated autocracy.

KHILAFAT.

The second important resolution discussed was concerning the Khilafat. It ran thus:—

"This conference enters its emphatic protest against the dismemberment of Turkey, settled upon at San Remo by the Allied conference in violation of the "Pledged word" of imperial statesmen and responsible ministers like Mr. Lloyd George. This conference expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the Mahomedans of India in the hour of their greatest trial and records its resolve to co-operate with them in all constitutional endeavours to right the wrong going to be done to their religious sentiment and tradition and to secure restoration of the spiritual and temporal power of their Khalifa."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman, Reception Committee, moving the resolution strongly condemned frankly the imperialistic policy underlying the proposed dismemberment of Turkey which, he said, was opposed to all principles of international morality.

Mr. Mahomed N. Mojawalla, one of the vice-chairman, Central Khilafat Committee, who arrived from Bombay this morning seconding the resolution, denounced the unrighteous attempt at overthrow of the Khalifa's spiritual and temporal greatness. So far as they were concerned it did not end the trouble. It was the beginning of it and he appealed to the audience to stand firm by the side of Mahomedans in their hour of sore trial and tribulation. Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpye of Akola in supporting appealed to Hindus to join hands with Mahomedans in their struggle to get the grave wrong righted. Messrs. Davne and Munshi, a Mahomedan delegate, also supported the resolution and speeches on it by several speakers made a deep impression on the audience.

It may be mentioned that of all the resolutions this was the one which met with unanimous support from the members of both parties in the subjects committee and Mr. Davne who is one of leaders of local Moderates heartily supported the resolution which was carried with great enthusiasm.

The conference is proceeding. Attendance to-day was even larger than yesterday.

The Reforms resolution is expected to be taken up later to-day and will be moved by Mr. Kelkar of Poona. There are many speakers for the resolution. Some moderate representatives among whom Mr. Mavji Govindji is one, have given notice of their intention to move amendments in the open conference and discussion promises to be interesting.

PROTEST AGAINST CALLING VOLUNTEERS FROM OUTSIDE.

The following letter has been sent to the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 2nd Thana District Conference at Danu by Mr. Save and other gentlemen who epresent the Liberal Party at Dahanu.

"We protest against the action taken by Mr. Karandikar, one of the secretaries in inviting volunteers from outside places lik Kalyan, though it was resolved that all arrangements of the conference were to be made by the local volunteers. There are several young men from Dahanu who are anxious to become volunters but Mr. Karandiker has not yet enrolled them as such though they are competent to take up all the management of the Mandap.

Messrs. Davane and Adhia two of the secretaries have undertaken to look after the management of the *Mandap* with help local volunteers but Mr. Karandikar has rranged things in his own way by calling olunteers from outside for whose travelling xpenses the Conference has to waste money nd for whose sake good bungalows which were reserved for distinguished guest have o be set apart.

Mr. Mahajan from Kalyan has sent a tter to the secretary of the Reception Committee in which inquiry is made as to how many *Gunds* T. A. Kulkarni is likely to secure. This letter and the subsequent calling in of outside volunteers have cause great deal of suspicion. We request you to give us a copy of the letter from Mr. Mahajan for which Mr. Shantaram Bhundhvji Dixit has been sent to you. Though a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions which are to be placed before the Subject Committee no action has been taken accordingly. Since yesterday we are shown copy of draft resolutions. We want to know who framed these resolutions and with hose authority this was done.

K. M. SAVE.
V. A. DAVANE.
C. G. ANDHIA.
P. N. ITALIA.

MUSLIM KASHMIRI CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 30.

The ninth anniversary of the All-India Muslim Kashmiri Conference was held in Lahore on the 24th and 25th April 1919 Mian Ferozuddin, Honorary Magistrate and Raie, Amritsar, presided. It was attended by 500 delegates and thousands of visitors from all parts of the Province. Haji Shamsuddin, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the gguests and dealt exhaustively with the educational needs of the Mussalmans of Kashmir and suggested ways and means of improving the sad lot of Kashmiri Mahomedans. The report of the Honorary Secretary Gyed Mohein Shah, Vakil, High Court, dealt with the causes that prevented the holding of the Session last year. The report showed solid work during the years under report done by the Conference, it having spent about Rs. 10,000 and some 50 students having completed or were in the course of the completion of their courses in Arts. Medical, Technical, Engineering and Law Colleges of Kashmir and the Punjab. It deplored the complete indifference of the Kashmir Durbar to the various submissions made by the Conference in matters educational. Mian Ferozuddin, the President, read a short address in which he said that Kashmir was primarily a Mahomedan province and Mohammadans formed 95 per cent of the total population, while Madras had 5 per cent Bombay 6 per cent U. P. 14 per cent, Punjab 55 per cent, Eastern Bengal 75 per. cent, Sind 80 per cent, of Mahommedans. He deplored its present backwardness and suggested that his Highness the Maharaja be requested to appoint a commission to find out the causes of the educational backwardness.

Mr. Ata Mohammad made an appeal for funds and Rs. 15,000 were subscribed and promised. K. S. Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, headed the list with a promise of a donation of Rs. 5,000 for founding scholarships to perpetuate the memory of the late K. B. Khwaja Allah Bakhsh. Main Ferozuddin, the President of the Session, subscribed Rs. 2,400 and Mr. Ata Mohammad collected Rs. 1,000 from Gujranwala. Mian Nizamuddin, subscribed Rs. 500 Munshi Momammad Hafiz, also donated Rs. 500.

28 Resolutions were passed on various topics of the day, among them one praying that the Government should fulfil the pledges given by the Premier in the matter of the Khilafat and withdraw from Mesopotamia and Arabia.

Another resolution expressed deep regret at the flouting of the religious sentiments of Mohammadans by the Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State.

The anniversary was a complete success and ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

A DENIAL.

(By our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 1.

Regarding the protest meeting held after the Sind Conference speeches were delivered on the Reform resolution passed at the meeting. Swami Govindananda denies that he and Mr. Durgdas had agreed to drop the Reform resolution on appeal by the President after it was moved in conference.

INDO-AFGHAN CONFERENCE.

STILL IN SUSPENSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSURIE, May 2.

The Indio-Afghan conference is still suspended, until the recent frontier incidents have been adjusted. Surdar Abdul Hodi Khan was sanguine of success when he left Mussurie last week. So far as my personal knowledge of the Sardar is concerned it may be anticipated that his facility for ready argument and vehemence of speech will be utilised fully to dissipate any misconceptions which may exist among the Afghan local leaders on the front. For the inner history of the incidents which have caused weeks. to break in conversations we must wait till a later date. It is clear, however, to me that these occurrences are the inevitable result of the state of tension and excitement in which the Afghan Commander-in-Chief has recently kept all the frontier and the frontier regular and irregular Afghan officers by his demonstrations and proclamations. With regard to the last and preceding sentences it may be well to add that I express my personal views as your correspondent from the consideration of the position as it presents itself here.

AFGHAN AGITATION.

WHAT IT IS DUE TO.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSURIE, May 3.

The excitement across the border which has been visible during the past two or three years is due to very intelligible causes. The better educated Afghans have caught fire from the universally accepted idea of the raising and liberation of small and backward states. They wish to play their part before the eyes of the world with the rest and they feel that, in the midst of all these tumoil and upheaval, which has for many peoples opened out wide paths to future development, they badly missed their opportunities or are in danger of missing them. Serbia has become almost an empire; Czcho Slovakis and Poland are new kingdoms; Greece has enlarged her borders; the Arabs have grasped at freedom and are evolving schemes of federation and dominion and the new Mahomedan states of Azerbaijan and Georgia had raised their heads in the Caucasus. Afghanistan alone, it is felt, in spite of the fact that she powerfully helped Great Britain by refusing under the Amir Habibulla to lend her ears to the blandishments of Germany and Turkey remains as before the War without having added a yard to her possessions or an inch to her National stature. It was largely this sense of baffled disappointment which drove her in a wild wish towards India and the Indian frontier tribes, when she thought she saw India in confusion and the British power weakening last year, she would at all events do something to raise her name in the world. Then, too, she felt that she was the last of the really independent Moslem kingdoms, for one did not believe in the regeneration of Persia by British help and in any case the Persians are Shiahs. For the sake of Islam, then, she felt that she must be a figure in the world. So the mishap of last year's futile war took place and so she prises the freedom of her foreign relations, which was conceded to her thereafter, although in every other respect her material position is worse than before the war. Blocked on the side of India, she looked to the North and arrived at a dream long entertained by her young Amir of a great federation of Mahomedan states Khira, Bokhara, Ferghana and Turkestan under the aegis of the Afghans.

"A GRAVE BLUNDER."

It was a grave blunder on her part that she did not try her fortune in the North first. In this plan she would almost certainly have received ready sympathy and moral support from the British, but, here again, fate was against her. Just as she was completing her network of emissaries and formulating her proposals, the Bolshevists revived in Central Asia the independence of Khiva and Bokhara to the same shadow, which it had been under Czarist Russia. Even now they are encouraging the young Bokharans and communists to overthrow the Amir of Bokhara. They are refusing independence to the Turkomans, are over running Ferghana and while pretending to make a compact with the Afghans for the return to them of Peajdeh filched from Afghanistan in 1,885, they are known to be secretly preparing a forced plebiscite under which the Turkoman will vote to remain under Bolshevist rule.

It is no wonder that Afghanistan is embittered by these disappointments and disenchantments on every side and is not in a mood to make friends with any man and however inconvenient to us may be the angry and suspicious mood into which she has fallen, Great Britain cannot refuse some measure of sympathy to her ancent friend.

DEFAMATION BY PARSI LADY.

In this case in which Mr. Muncherha D. B. Wadia and Miss Meherbai Framji Barucha against whom a charge of defaming Miss Lily Paul had been recently framed by Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, and further hearing postponed to the 1st inst., Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Bar-at-Law on this day appeared in behalf of the second accused and asked the court that a separated order as regards her be passed having regard to the delay of eight months and half that had elapsed. Councel also added that he did not wish to cross examine any further the complainant or to call defence witnesses.

The application of Mr. Welinkar which was a reiteration of the application made some time ago by Mr. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law was refused by the court, and the case postponed.

KHANDESH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT CHALISGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, May 2.

The fourth East Khandesh District Conference began its sittings this morning at Chalisgaon under the presidency of Mr. Laxman Balwant Bhopatkar of Poona in a beautifully decorated mandap in Sheth Narayan Bankat's ginning premises amidst great enthusiasm.

The audience numbered about one thousand including delegates from Mofussil. After the speech of Sheth Narayan Bankat, Chairman, Reception Committee, Mr. Ghate, the energetic secretary of the Conference proposed Mr. Bhopatkar to the chair who occupied it after the same was seconded and supported by Rao Saheb Rupchand and others. Telegrams and letters apologising for absence and wishing the conference every success were read from Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Brelvi, the Hon. Mr. Tambe of Amraoti, Drs. Munji and Sawarkar, Mr. Sane of Barsi, Messrs. Deshpande and Belvi of Belgaum, Mr. Jayakar, Mrs. Avantika Gokhale and others.

Mr. Bhopatkar after thanking for the honour done to him described himself as a humble servant of the Motherland and made a very thrilling and impressive speech which was repeatedly applauded. The audience was held spell bound by his touching references to Jallianwala Bag's affair and the Khilafat question. He put in a very strong plea for unity discarding all caste and religious prejudices and vehemently protested against the passing of the Rowlatt Act. After, an explanation of the nationalists' attitude towards Reforms as disappointing and unsatisfactory and the Moderate protestations to the contrary he exhorted the audience to vote for the candidates holding fast to the Congress lead. He made a passing reference to the Brahmin non-Brahmin question of Poona which fortunately does not exist in East Khandesh and asked Hindu brethren to solve social questions with magnanimity and concluded his speech. After a telegram of greetings was sent to the Dahanu Conference the Subjects' Committee was formed bringing the morning session to a close.

REMOVE EMBARGO ON MR. HORNIMAN

CHALISGAON, May 2.

The East Khandesh District Conference resumed sitting yesterday afternoon. Resolutions regarding loyalty, Royal Proclamation, welcome to the Prince of Wales and condolence at the death of Mr. Wad and Mrs. Gangabai Gowarumandas were put from the chair.

Mr. Bhide of Jalgaon moved a resolution asking the release of Political Prisoners and withdrawal of embargo on Mr. Horniman. The Khilafat resolution was ably moved by Mr. Somjee and seconded by Mr. Gogate and others. Speeches on this resolution were forceful and stirring. The resolution on the removal of untouchability of the depressed classes and on railway grievances brought the evening session to a close.

A paper is being started for propagandist work in this district styled "Pragati" by Mr. Patankar of Nasik.

Mr. Barve of Dhulia lectured to a large audience on "The Ideals of New Era" yesterday night.

At this morning session the first resolution relating to the Punjab affair and expression of thanks to the Congress Committee was enthusiastically spoken to. The resolution on revision settlement was moved by Mr. Joshi of Erandole asking Government not to sanction enhanced rates of assessment in Erandol Taluka or at least postponing further revision settlement work in this district till the formation of new councils. Mr. Joshi spoke ably showing deep study of the subject and refuting the Government's stock arguments by quoting their own figures. After being duly seconded by Mr. Bhalerao of Amalner it was carried.

Resolutions demanding extension of grazing pastures and two more resolutions on local grievances terminated the morning sitting.

The district Home Rule League meets at 3 p.m. and the District Conference resumes at 4 p.m., when resolution on Reforms and the Declaration of Rights will be taken.

GOLD VASE COMPETITION.

WON BY CROWTHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

The competition for the Gold Vase presented by the "Golf Illustrated" was won by Crowther (Coombe Hill) with the total of 154. H. S. Malik (Royal Eastbourne) 164 was bracketed sixteenth.

WORLD'S RECORD IN RELAY RACE.

JOINT OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TEAM'S SUCCESS AT NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 3.

PHILADELPHIA.—In the inter-collegiate athletic meeting here two mile relay race was won by a joint Oxford and Cambridge team in 7 minutes 50 2/5 seconds which is the world's record.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam,, Private Secretary and Capt. C. E. Benson, Aide-DeCamp, left Mahabaleshwar for Lonavla on Monday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman took over charge on Monday of the office of the Ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council under the usual salute vice Sir George Lowndes on leave.

BOMBAY HOUSE-OWNERS.

FROM AN ASSOCIATION.

A few house-owners held a meeting the other day in the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, with the object of "forming an association of house-owners to safeguard their interests." Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi presided. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and Dr. Sukhia were also present. The President, in the course of his speech, gave an assurance that "in starting the House-owners' Association, we have no desire to oppose the interests of our fellow-citizens, the tenants." "On the contrary, I would propose", said Mr. Joshi, "that our Association should appoint two Committees, one for enquiring into the house-owners' disabilities and wants and the other to enquire into the legitimate grievances of the poor and middle-class tenants against the trouble or annoyance caused through any unsympathetic house-owner. The Rent Act, with all its restrictions, will not prevent overcrowding. What is wanted in the first instance is the construction of new houses, not by hundreds, but by thousands and tens of thousands."

A resolution proposed by Mr. Nanalal Prabhuram and seconded by Mr. Morarji Virji and supported by Mr. Haji Fatch Mohamed, was to the effect that a Committee be formed consisting of one President, not more than ten Vice-Presidents, not more than four Secretaries and thirty members, besides office-bearers, as General Committee of the Association with power to add.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia proposed the following names to constitute the Provisional Committee:—The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit, President, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Sir Jagmohandas Virjivandas, Rao Saheb Raoji Shankarseth, Mr. S. N. Dabholkar, Mr. J. B. Petit, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Seth Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, Vice-Presidents; Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Dr. D. B. Naik Dhadekar, Mr. Bomanji Ghaghrat and Mr. N. V. Sarma as Secretaries, and thirty members. This was agreed to.

The next resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Mangaldas Gopalji and seconded by Mr. Keshavji Dhanji and supported by Mr. Brijmohan Shivdayal, was to appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of the following members to frame the rules and regulations:—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, Mr. Krishnarao Khandikar, Mr. R. V. Ranjit, Mr. Virji Haji, Mr. Hassanbhai Abdullabhai Lalji, Dr. A. S. Pai and the Secretaries. This was agreed to.

BOMBAY WORKMEN'S CONFERENCE

ENGLISH LABOUR'S SUPPORT.

In connection with the 1st Conference of Bombay Mill workers held in last December the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha has received the following communications from leading labour Unions.

The Secretary of the Brechin Mill Factory Operatives' Union writes:—

"The executive of the Brechin Mill and factory operatives' Union have watched with much interest the growth of the movement for the economic emancipation of the Indian Textile Workers, whom they recognise as comrades in the same great struggle, and are pleased at the measure of success which attended their late strike. The resolutions you have sent, while in some respects they might not be suitable here, meet with their approval and in general have their warm support as meeting the common needs of textile workers all over. You can rest assured that whenever opportunity offers or can be made we will do all we can to forward the claims put fowrard by those you represent and if at any time it appears to you that there is anything we can do we will be glad to hear from you."

Mr. Palmer Dull, Secretary, International Section of the Labour Research Department, London writes:—

"Thanks for the resolutions and booklets of your association. I shall see that the resolutions of the Bombay Mill-hands Conference attention in the Labour Press here, and receive attention in the Labour Press here, and shall be very glad to receive any further documents that you may issue or press accounts of your activities."

Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions writes:—

"I am grateful to you for sending me a report of the Bombay Millhands' first Conference which was held on the 14th December 1919. The resolutions adopted indicate in the clearest possible manner the nature of the conditions obtaining in Bombay. You have my fullest sympathy in your efforts to accomplish the objects set forth in the resolutions. I shall publish these resolutions so that others in Britain may read them."

BEAWAR MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION ACUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A correspondent has sent following telegram from Beawar dated 3rd May:—

The strike of the mill labourers is continuing for 21 days. The strikers are firm and demand payment of arrears of wages for a month and more. The agents of the Krishna mills have refused payments on the ground of forfeiture. The Edward mill agents recently announced their intention to pay the wages in the mill compound. The strikers requested that payment be made in the presence of their representatives in the mill compound, or at the town office of the mill, or at the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner. The agents have categorically declined to accede to this request of the labourers, who consider the treatment very unsympathetic and have resolved to fast for a day and their representatives will fast for two days. Situation is acute.

LATEST CABLES.

AN ARAB VIEW.

SULTAN OF TURKEY—NOT KHALIF!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 4.

"The Times" learns from Cairo that Emir Abdullah, brother of Emir Feisul, in the course of an interview, declared that the Sultan of Turkey did not possess even one of the four necessary qualifications for the Caliphate, namely that the holder should be of the family of Koreish, that he should possess the Holy Places, should hold Damascus and the routes from Mesopotamia to the Holy Places and that he should have adequate temporal power to maintain his position. Emir Abdullah expressed the opinion that it was for the Moslems to select as Caliph a member of Koreish, who at least possessed the Holy Places and adequate temporal power.

"The Times", in the course of a leader, emphasises that the western Allies cannot meddle with the question of the future Head of Islam. The whole question is a spiritual one, to be decided solely by the Mussalmans themselves. Britain's policy of non-intervention should be scrupulously adhered to.

PARIS RIOTS.

POLICE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 4.

PARIS.—It is now estimated that the police casualties on May 1, numbered 131 injured, 38 seriously.

GOVT. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RY. TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 4.

The Railway employees have, up to present, shown little willingness to comply with the orders of the extremists. Sunday services were practically normal. Government have taken most vigorous steps to prevent possible trouble to-day.

SEAMEN AND GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 4.

The Under-Secretary of Shipping, in the course of a proclamation to the ships' officers, crews and dockers, declares that despite the call for complete general strike on May 1, a very small minority of the railwaymen have struck, because it was understood that the movement was purely revolutionary. The proclamation expresses the conviction that the seamen will refuse to be dragged into the movement, the only consequence of which will be to increase the present difficulties and cost of living.

POLISH WARFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 4.

WARSAW.—A communique states that the enemy is retreating in disorder. The enemy brigade has surrendered with thirty guns. The Poles have broken through the enemy line, north of Wininca and have captured 8,000 prisoners and ten guns.

ADVANCE DEPRESSED CLASSES!

PROCESSION THROUGH PROHIBITED STREETS.

(From a Correspondent.)

COCHIN, May 3.

Sir Narayan Chandvarkar presided yesterday at the annual Conference of the depressed classes. Cochin, under the auspices of the Pulaya Manajana Sabha at Tripponithura. Over 3,000 Pulayas attended, also state officials, and leading citizens belonging to higher castes.

The president in his thoughtful impressive address gave a message of "Hope" on their future exhorting them to carry on agitation for greater civic equality without any sense of hatred or bitterness for higher castes. He paid a warm tribute to the social workers who have been advancing their cause in Cochin. He observed that however much others did for them, a great deal depended on themselves.

Other speeches were delivered dealing with the disabilities of Pulayas as regards th public roads, assignment of lands, and admission of their children in Sirkar schools. References were made to State schemes about Pulaya colonies, co-operative housing societies etc. Resolutions were passed urging the adoption of measures for the removal of bar unapproachability and untouchability, praying his Highness to issue an edict proclaiming equality expressing thankfulness for the Durbar's liberal policy, emphasizing the need for more determined action by the State for social, economic, educational, religious and political wellbeing of Pulayas. A grand procession was formed headed by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. State officials and Hindu leaders followed by Pulayas passed the public highway till recently closed to them in assertion of their rights.

The Government of Bengal have asked the Calcutta Corporation to consider the proposal of leaving the first floor of the Town Hall at the disposal of Government for accommodating the new Reformed Council, pending the erection of a permanent abode.

MALABAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

THE REFORM RESOLUTION.

MRS. BESANT'S AMENDMENT LOST.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 30.

The Fifth Malabar District Conference was held at Manjeri yesterday under the presidency of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu", Madras, There were about one thousand five hundred delegates. The Moderates had adopted various tactics to wreck the Conference. One of the most important resolutions for discussion was the following:—"This Conference respectfully urges upon His Majesty's Government to settle the Turkish question in accordance with the just and legitimate sentiments of Indian Muslims and the solemn pledges of His Majesty's ministry and that in the event of His Majesty's Government failing to settle the Turkish question in accordance with the just and legitimate sentiments of Indian Muslims and the solemn pledges of His Majesty's Ministers, this Conference calls upon the people to adopt a policy of progressive non-co-operation with Government as resolved by the Khilafat Conference held at Madras under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali."

Mrs. Annie Besant moved an amendment for the omission of that portion of The result would be the destruction, destitution co-operation. She pointed out that non-co-operation meant danger to India and that all Government servants would have to resign. The result would be destruction, destitution and starvation of their families. It was, therefore, imperatively necessary to provide them with funds before they were asked to resign. The resignation from the police and the army would result in the release of criminals and their letting loose on society and the invasion of India by the frontier tribes. Several of the speakers strongly opposed Mrs. Besant's amendment.

Mr. P. Moideenkoya said that Mrs. Besant was misrepresenting the real situation and that Turkey was being coerced into signing the treaty.

"SICK MAN OF EUROPE."

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar in winding up the debate on the resolution said that the expression "sick man of Europe" was an English expression and that they in Europe were expecting that the sick man would die so that they might divide Turkey among themselves. The late Mr. Gladstone had carried a campaign against Turkey while Mr. Asquith had stated that the Turks were oppressors and that they should be driven bag and baggage out of Europe. The statesmen in England were always prejudiced against Turkey. They believed that she inspired massacres and that no Eastern nation should be allowed to occupy the sacred soil of the West. He urged that Hindus should support Muslim interest because it was national interest. There was no doubt that gross injustice would be perpetrated if the settlement of the Turkish question was not based on the original promise. It was a national injustice that affected seventy millions. They should not sit quiet in the interests of justice and national unity. They should practise what they resolved upon. Moslems were renouncing honorary appointments and it would be cowardice on the part of Hindus and back-sliding if they took vacated offices. If all the people of India were for the resolution and stood firm with the resolve to act up to their determination it would exert a great moral pressure on Europe and there would be no need to act up to what they had resolved. If they showed boldness and unity, the time would not be long before they attained their object.

Mrs. Besant's amendment was put to the vote and lost by an overwhelming majority. The original resolution was carried amidst cheers.

Another important resolution was the one that was moved by Mr. K. P. Raman Menon to the effect that the Conference reiterated its former resolution that India was fit for full responsible Government and repudiated all assumptions and assertions to the contrary that the Indian Reform Act of 1918 did not recognise that and that the Act was disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Besant moved an amendment for the deletion of the sentence which characterised the Act as inadequate, disappointing and unsatisfactory.

In moving the amendment Mrs. Besant explained some aspects of the Act in detail and pointed out that they could not expect anything more than what was now given to them.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar of Madras in opposing the amendment said that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer had made people misunderstand the Act with a view to secure their votes. He urged that they should follow their leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Tilak, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others. The speech which was in Tamil produced a very good effect. Several speakers opposed Mrs. Besant's amendment. The amendment wa sput to the vote and lost by a tremendous majority. The resolution to express thanks to Lord Sinha was opposed by several speakers and lost by a majority. The Conference unanimously passed a resolution for the enfranchisement of women on a footing of equality with men and hoped that the first reformer Council would pass the necessary legislation in that behalf. The other resolutions passed related to the abolition of corporal punishment, the Press Act, the desirability of constituting the Malayam speaking population of the Madras Presidency into a separate province, repeal of the Moplah Act, restriction of working hours of labour in plantations and factories to eight hours, repeal of the Arms Act and the Planters' Labour Act, removal of the disabilities imposed upon certain castes of Kerala fettering their free movement in public places, encouragement of Ayurvedic system of medicine, repeal of the Rowlatt Act, grateful appreciation of the action taken by Sir Sankaran Nair in resigning office as a protest against Martial Law in the Punjab and prevention of the recruitment of children as coolies in plantations and factories.

In his concluding speech Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar referred to a notable incident arising out of the tactics of a certain party who were actuated by a motive to wreck the Conference. He said that he had not at first consented to preside over the Conference owing to his indisposition and that had it not been for the receipt of an anonymous letter threatening his life and other interests during his visit to Manjeri to preside over their Conference he would never have accepted the presidentship.

It was after the receipt of that anonymous letter that he in spite of his indisposition decided to preside over the Conference.

Altogether the Conference was a complete success.

PROPOSED ART GALLERY.

THE TATA COLLECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I wrote a letter to this paper on the 19th July, 1919, in connexion with the Art Collection of the late Sir Rattan Tata, with the suggestion of presenting this fine collection of pictures and other works of art for the use of general public in Bombay, myself had very little idea that the late Sir Rattanjee himself had already left by his will his valuable collection to the Prince of Wales' Museum in Bombay.

The collection which was at York House, Twickenham at the time when I had the chance to see it in 1911 was composed of paintings (by old and modern masters as well) Sculpture, arms and armour of different periods, rare engravings, carved furniture and a fine collection of Dresden, China and Japanese potteries.

But what I want to speak about at present is only the paintings and sculpture. Except the paintings and Sculpture the rest of the Collection may be lodged, if desired, at the buildings of the Prince of Wales' Museum: but to form an Art Gallery worthy of the second best city in the Empire, the paintings sculpture and drawings should be lodged under one single roof; a quite separate building suitable for an Art Gallery.

The most suitable building for such a purpose would be none but the newly built house by the late Sir Rattanji for his own residence and the whole collection of paintings and sculpture, if lodged there could be viewed to the best advantage, unless the same building is going to be used for some more important purpose.

I don't want to suggest the variation of the trust under which the Baggrie Collection of Pictures is held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, but if this collection is brought together under the same roof as that of the Tata collection so as to form as one, the collection thus formed will be perhaps one of the best and most useful to the Art Student and instructive to the general public.

This collection is composed of some fine copies of the famous pictures in the European galleries.—

(1.) J. M. W. Turner's "Fighting Temeraire" being towed away to be broken up after its fight in the battle of Trafalgar. She was the second ship in Nelson's line. This is the best copy I have seen of that famous picture in the National Gallery, London.

(2.) Sir Anthony Vandyke's "Van der Gist" a very faithful copy of the original at Trafalgar Square.

(3 Rambrandt's "Jewish Rabbai" copy of the original in the National Gallery.

(4.) Gainsborough's "William Pitt" original in one of the private collections in London.

(5.) Sir Joshua Reynold's "Lord Hathfield," although it gives very little idea of the method of working of the first President of the Royal Academy, it can be said fairly good for our purpose.

(6.) Holbein's "Princess Christiana," the original which is now in the National Gallery, was commissioned by Henry VIII. She gave only one sitting of three hours at Brussels, but as soon as she knew the King wanted to marry her after the death of Jane Seymour, she refused to sit any more for the portrait. The original is a marvellous achievement of three hours, the idea which the copy hardly gives.

Besides these notable copies there are also copies of the works of John Constable, George Watts. Bellini and Botticelli. There are two original landscapes bought by the suggestion of Sir E. J. Poyenter, the late President of the Royal Academy.

Although we have an Art Exhibition which except same few fine works, is getting disappointing year after year filling up its walls with nearly fifty per cent of mere daubs of paint, and the skill of the framemakers' industry; such is repeated year by year and is getting "Tedious as the twice-old tale vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man."

But such fine collections if combined as one and lodged under one permanent roof will be a joy and a field of study for ever.—Yours, etc.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

April was an agreeably temperate month, in Bombay, and if May already shows some signs of warming up, you may take that as evidence of a good monsoon coming next month, they say. That, at all events is a sound and cheerful way of looking at things. Certain is it there is no smallest indication of Bombay becoming empty, even in the most strictly conventional sense, merely because the 19-20 cool season belongs to the years that the locust hath eaten. The streets are as thronged and busy as ever; the banks and offices show no prospect of any dull period coming; and, despite repeatedly increased tariffs, the hotels are all crammed, and the clubs as full as in January. Where are we going to stow the immense influx of visitors promised for the season of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's coming to Bombay? And when are the enterprising promoters to get busy in the matter of the new hotel or hotels which we so badly need, not to mention blocks of residential flats, full equipped? There can be no sort of doubt about the demand, or the certainty of financial success—given even the most ordinary measure of business management.

Pearls of Price.

In another week or two now, her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, will be coming down from Mahableshwar to preside over the drawing of the most remarkable Lottery, Bombay has known: the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklaces Lottery. There will be about three dozen separate prizes, and many of these represent substantial fortunes in themselves. One hears of some rather superstitious folk who are waiting to buy tickets from the very last numbers available; these being considered specially lucky. I fear this will probably bring disappointment, rather than luck, to a good many, because, having left their application a little too late, they will be unable to get any tickets at all. Which is a pity, from the point of view of Children's Welfare, as well as from the too dilatory applicant's point of view. A good many people are just now buying tickets in the Calcutta Derby Sweep; but the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace Lottery (Office: Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, Bombay) is a much better speculation, really; partly by reason of the number of costly prizes available, and, again, because every ticket bought means help given to the most practical and humane form of benevolence there is.

Flirting with Bolshevism.

It is curious and interesting to note the speculative tendency which exists in many parts of the country to display one's remarkable broad-mindedness, and catholic tolerance of all things that are, by gossip about Bolshevism, in the vein, rather of: "Perhaps it's not so deadly after all!" We all know the type of man who appears to derive some esoteric satisfaction always out of going a bit farther than the next man. "I'm rather an anarchist, myself, you know;" or: "Well, I rather admire the Boches, myself;" and, now: "Mind you, there may be rather more in this Bolshevism than people think." (There probably is.) That most cheerfully extreme and irresponsible of cranks: George Lansbury, has, of course, given it his blessing. That was inevitable; but if I know anything at all about George, he will take particular good care that it is not allowed to touch his own life. And so, too, with the ordinary person in India, howeevr fond of—verbal—extremism. Ownership is a deep-rooted human passion, and Bolshevism won't tolerate private ownership, even of one's own body or soul. One must become just a cog in the machinery, and spend one's life and energies just where and how the Soviet orders. By the way, a friend in Egypt has sent me a copy of the Sheikh-ul-Islam's February Fetwa on the subject. Here it is:—

The Moslem View.

"Bolshevism is at present engaging the attention of those who control the destinies of nations. It is the duty of Islam, which directs a great portion of humanity and reflects their sentiment to proclaim its attitude to all Mahomedans and to the world in general. Whatever may be the basic principles of Bolshevism the fact that their application is harmful to humanity, to social life, and to the rights of individual property makes it quite impossible to reconcile them with the principles of Islam. Since the birth of Islam until now attacks upon life and property, theft, massacres, pillage and rape have always been condemned, and our sacred literature not only condemns, but imposes penal sentences for such acts. Islam requires general progress, tranquility and happiness. It, therefore, forbids the taking of the life and property of others and ensures most emphatically the rights of property of individuals and communities. Consequently Islam rules that each individual has a complete right to bequeath his property, during his lifetime or after his death. Islam being unable to tolerate the spendthrift, and with a view to preventing the spendthrift from squandering his riches to the detriment of those who are left destitute, requires that the fortune be divided partly among the relatives and partly among the poor. It is to the interests of Islam that all its strength and influence should be concentrated to oppose the Bolsheviks, as a danger threatening civilisation, justice and right."

How it Strikes U. P.

Another friend sends me from the United Provinces a Hindi document on the subject of Bolshevism, in which the learned writer takes the line that, whilst nobody in India fears the physical menace of the Bolshis, as invaders,—"We certainly have some cause to dread the secret spread of their insidious propaganda, where the ignorant masses are concerned. Wherever a man possesses practically nothing in the world, is discontented with his lot, and is ignorant of the world and its ways, there is a possible convert to Bolshevism; because the Bolshevist propagandist claims that his creed means a stripping away of all property from those who have, and a handing over thereof to those who have not. Since the very early days of the world fanatics have preached that attractively simple doctrine with varying degrees of success. But there has been no great variation about the attempted application of the creed. That has ended always in failure; sometimes with great bloodshed and suffering, sometimes without; but always in complete failure."

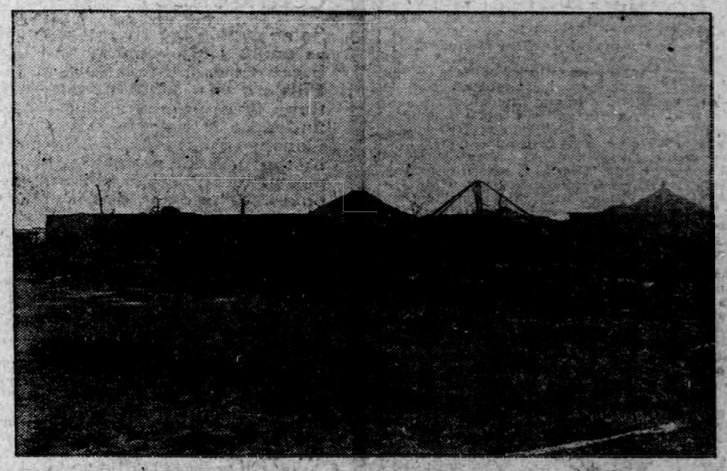
The same document suggests that there is danger for India, too, in the fact that: "among the educated there will be some, so gullible or so unscrupulous, as to seek to make Bolshevism serve their political ends and ambitions. If the people of this country are wise and truly anxious to guard themselves against any repetition here of the frightful horrors that have devastated vast tracts of Russia, they will strive their utmost to co-operate with Government in the effort, by steady, practical, and permanent means, to improve the general conditions of the people and ameliorate their hardships. If the educated and the rich, who form the aristocracy of the country, sincerely do work, not for their own glorification but for the welfare of the common people; if they show true sympathy with the wage-earners, and determine to raise and improve their conditions of life, then more could be accomplished in ten years than Government alone without such co-operation, could accomplish in a hundred years. Then India will indeed be safe from the threat of Bolshevism, or of internal strife of any kind."

A Business Man's Opinion.

I showed this paper to a well-known Bombay merchant who, though born in Sind, has spent most of his life within a few miles of the Hornby Road. He stroked his beard reflectively, and said:

"They have grand names for all kinds of things now; but man does not change so very much. Give him brains, enterprise and energy, and then, if you do not allow him scope for the use of these, he will, take to some kind of Bolshevism—since that is the name for it now. I have read that, in England, they used to call it 'taking to the road', and most of the men who did it finished up on the scaffold. It is the same thing, you know, whatever name you give it; but instead of calling yourself a highwayman, you will now be anarchist, revolutionary, Bolshevist—what you like. It sounds better. And the remedy? That is simple. So plain your education and your social system, that every youngster has what the English call a 'fair sporting chance in life.' The young man who sees success before him,—promotion, betterment, saving, all round improvement and advance—he will not waste his energy over any of these pernicious 'isms; not he. Material progress based upon steadily improving mental and moral development: that is the sure key to a happy future for India. Less talk and more work, was the way Lord Sinha put it; and he was not far wrong."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A VILLAGE.



Last month the whole village of Chola in Pen Taluka of Colaba District, was reduced to ashes and hundreds and rendered homeless. The above photo shows the completeness of the devastation of the village.

A Temple completely gutted by fire.

A street in Chola: People's Union volunteers at work.

FOSTERING GREATER SPIRIT OF BRITISH SOLIDARITY.

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 3.

The report is issued of the Committee appointed by the Foreign Office to consider the means by which to foster greater spirit of solidarity among the British communities in foreign countries and to make the British ideals more generally known and appreciated by foreign nations.

The report incidentally mentions that in consequence of the protests by the British subjects that their children born abroad are deprived of British nationality under the Act passed in 1914, the Home Office is considering modifications for discussion at the next Imperial Conference, the concurrence of which to the changes is necessary. The report favours voluntary as against compulsory registration of British subjects abroad and favours subsidies for the establishment and maintenance of British schools, to which furthermore foreign pupils might be attracted. Investigations as regards schools are warranted immediately in China and Egypt.

It is suggested that the Education Department in India should carry out the inquiries in the Far East. The report favours the establishment of British Chambers of Commerce and patriotic societies with public-spirited objects and such institutions as Alliance Franchise. It does not recommend subsidising the British newspapers although the latter well-managed may do much good. All possible encouragement and support should be given to the British film industry and also to the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements.

MRS. BESANT AND MR. TILAK.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in your next issue?

In the light of the recent Besant v. Tilak-Patel-Khaparde controversy the following lines from a contribution by Sir. Nihal Singh in the April number of the "Modern Review" will be read with interest.

"Even at the risk of giving away a secret, I must say that but for Colonel Wedgwood's refusal, the move made from influential quarters against debating amendments for the improvements of the Bill might have proved successful. In that event, only the Anglo-Indian element in the House of Commons would have made an effort to get the Bill amended—something like what happened afterwards in the House of Lords. I know that the pressure that was brought to bear upon Colonel Wedgwood was of a nature difficult to resist. But to his credit be it said that he did resist it".—Yours, etc.,

J. M PILGAOKAR.

Girgaum, May 2.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

QUESTION OF FORMING A PROGRAMME.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S VIEW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 1.

At a meeing of the general body of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee on 25th April, the letter of the Joint General Secretary of the National Congress conveying the request of the President that the Provincial Committee should soon frame a programme for Council elections was read and considered. 28 members attended: The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri was in the chair. Copies of a draft programme for Oudh sent by the General Secretary to serve as a basis for discussion had been printed and circulated among members.

Mr. Durgdas proposed and Mr. Lalchand seconded the following proposition.

"That the opinion of All-India Congress Committee should be invited as to whether it should issue a programme in connection with the working of the Reforms, before inviting opinions from the Provincial Congress Committee."

The proposition being put to vote was lost, 16 voting against and 7 for.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta then proposed and Mr. Hassamal Kalachand seconded.

That this Provincial Congress Committee should not issue a manifesto on any party lines (2) that the All-India Congress Committee should be requested to kindly publish the full proceedings of its meeting showing the different views expressed thereat. As represented by the All-India Congress Committee it should advise no restriction to the election of candidates to those alone who agree with its majority view. This Committee is of opinion that the Congress machinery should not be employed in support of or in opposition to any party programme.

Mr. Sidhwa proposed and Mr. Mahomed Khan seconded that in view of the official letter received from the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, this Conference appoints a sub-Committee of the following members to prepare a manifesto for the Province of Sind and to submit it to this Committee.

Mr. Santdas proposed the following amendment (a) that in the opinion of this Provincial Congress Committee the Indian National Congress standing as it does for the whole country cannot commit itself to any particular party and therefore the All-India Congress Committee cannot endorse or issue a party manifesto and thus exclude those who may not or cannot accept wholy or in part the manifesto as issued and further (b) this Committee is also of opinion that the Congress machinery as such should not be employed in support of or in opposition to any party.

Mr. Sachanand proposed and Choithram seconded that the draft programme sent by the General Secretary of the Congress be forwarded to the District Congress Committees and their opinions be placed before the Provincial Congress Committees for consideration.

Mr. Mahomed Khan proposed that the Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that the question of formulating a programme on their behalf be decided at the proposed special conference.

Mr Jairamdas proposed the following amendment (a) in view of the fact that the Congress should retain its character as a truly national organization providing room within itself for all parties and shades of national opinion, this Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that no particular party programme for the coming elections should be issued in the name or on behalf of the Congress, and (b) this committee is of opinion that the Provincial Congress Committee may consider and give opinion on the various programmes and different members of such bodies may adopt such programmes as they might approve of without committing the bodies or their machinery and funds for the support of any programme and that the All-India Congress Committee should follow a similar policy, each party having a reparate organisation machinery and funds.

After some discussion on these various proposals Mr. Mahomed Khan withdrew his amendment and Mr. Santdas withdrawing his own seconded Mr. Jairamdas' amendment. Votes were then taken on Mr. Sachananda's proposal which was lost by 12 votes for and 13 against it. 14 members voted for Mr. Jairamdas' amendment and 9 for Mr. Sidhowar'.

Mr. Jairamdas' amendment was then pitted against Mr. Nichlas' (?) proposition. Eight members voting on either side. The president gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Nichlas (?) which was carried afterwards as a substantive proposition by 16 votes for and 7 against.

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MR. TILAK'S MANIFESTO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Indian Social Reformer" quarrels with Mr. Tilak for the name which he has given to his party. The "Reformer" is curious to know whether the title, Congress Democratic, has been fixed upon, because it is proposed to mark it off from a Congress Autocratic or Bureaucratic Party. A more puerile criticism it is impossible to conceive of. Following this line of argument, one may ask whether the title, the National Liberal Federation, the name with which the Moderate party has been recently christened, has been adopted simply to distinguish it from an Unnational, Illiberal Federation. The fact is that the Congress comprises within its fold all parties and reflects the resultant public opinion of India. What Mr. Tilak has done and is perfectly justified in doing, is to separate his party (by the way an overwhelming majority) from the rest, to give it a new name to avoid confusion, and to lay down an authoritative programme for the ensuing elections, on behalf of his party. To say that Mr. Tilak intends to palm off his programme as that of the whole Congress is a baseless libel and an exhibition of factious prejudice.

The "Reformer's" criticism of the manifesto with regard to the Khilafat question is as mischievous as it is irrelevant. It is quite apparent that the Moderate party, of which the "Reformer" is a shining light, is chafing, for purely party purposes, at the whole-hearted way in which the Nationalists have identified themselves with the Moslem cause and thus firmly consolidated Hindu-Moslem unity. Barring a negligible minority chiefly Moderate, the Khilafat agitation has convulsed the whole of India, much to the discomfiture of Anglo-Indians and Moderates, whose attempts to set up, as a counterblast, an "enlightened and responsible" Moslem party are foredoomed to failure. Now that the Khilafat question has been decided against the emphatic and united wishes of Islam, now that the Premier's pledge has been shamelessly broken, it remains to be seen whether the Moderate party can do anything in the matter better than to prate eternally of moderation and sobriety and to brand the action of their opponents as disloyal. It is probable that, just as the Moderates welcomed the Montford Reforms as a "substantial" step, they may also acclaim the present decision of the Supreme Council as "substantially" in accord with Mr. Lloyd George's pledged word. If this should come to pass, the country has no reason to be surprised at their change of front in response to official promptings.

The "Reformer" finds fault with Mr. Tilak for advocating Permanent Settlement. The "Reformer" ought to remember that this is one of the oldest of Congress demands and among its distinguished champions may be mentioned the names of Dadabhai Naoroji and R. C. Dutt, for whom no doubt the "Reformer" professes unbounded reverence. The "Reformer" confounds, in the profundity of its knowledge of economics and politics, Democracy with Socialism. Excepting in Bengal, land in India has been widely distributed amongst a large proportion of the people, so that there is no danger that Permanent Settlement would give rise to a landed aristocracy. As regards the argument of the "unearned increment", it is enough to point to the example of England and France and to say that land can be made to pay in ways other than the harassment of periodical settlements.

Mr. Tilak advocates the "control of the export of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life by tariff or by other means", and the "Reformer" stands aghast, because a certain theory of political economy is contravened. In spite of the fact that the great war has shattered to pieces the fetish into which England had erected the theory of Free Trade, the "Reformer" seems to have learned or unlearned nothing. The inflation of currency has been trotted out by the "Reformer" as the exclusive cause of the present high prices. The ignorance of the "Reformer" is to be pitied. While the "Reformer" has been indulging in the elevation due to its abundant knowledge of economic theories, it is well-known to practical business men that the export of foodstuffs to Mesopotamia and other places has adversely affected their supply in India. Mr. Tilak pleads for control, and control is not necessarily protection. The present times being abnormal, extraordinary remedies may have to be applied, much no doubt to the shocking of the "Reformer's" economic conscience. The "Reformer" is of opinion that India produces foodstuffs beyond her needs and exhibits a charming sentimentalism regarding humanity. What one has a right to claim is that India shall not be starved even for the sake of "empire" or "humanity." And this is what is being done at present.

The "Reformer" is of opinion that administrative convenience alone should form the basis of administrative units; and if the "Reformer" believes that administrative convenience can be secured without unity of language, it must be told plainly that it stands alone in this view. If it believes to the contrary, its criticism of Mr. Tilak's policy loses all its point and is perfectly fatuous. One wonders if the "Reformer" has read the emphatic opinion which the Montford Report expresses on the readjustment of provinces on a linguistic basis; and the public endorses this view. And the "Reformer" has the hardihood to dub this movement as anti-national. On the contrary, the redistribution of the Indian provinces on the basis of language is a condition precedent to the consummation and enjoyment of full, national self-government.

The "Reformer" falsely believes that a knowledge of English is synonymous with English or Western education. Japan furnishes a striking reputation of this unnational view. The "Reformer" has a superstitious belief in the efficacy of the English language, forgetting that there are insuperable barriers to its ever being the national language of India. The "Reformer" no doubt does lip-service to the importance of a study of the vernaculars; but it is so obsessed with the value of the English language that it entirely loses sight of the fact that in these democratic days the masses have got to be reached. At present the real spirit of education is destroyed for the sake of a foreign language. Mr. Tilak nowhere advocates the obliteration of English from India; but he is perfectly justified in according precedence to vernaculars in preference to an utterly alien tongue. There is nothing particularist or obscurantist about this; and the cry which the "Reformer" raises that Mr. Tilak wants back the rule of the Peshwas is as sinister as it is grotesque and false.

It appears that the personality of Mr. Tilak and the unique position which he holds jar upon a certain section of Indian publicists; for whatever Mr. Tilak does or omits to do excites their spiteful comment. If Mr. Tilak does not advocate social reform, he is narrow-minded; if he does, he is hypocritical. The "Servant of India" points out that Mr. Tilak's loyalty to the Congress is a recent development, while the "Reformer" takes him to task for loyally putting forward an old Congress demand. By this time, the nation knows the value of such criticism or the motive that generally actuates it.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. B.

May 1.

ANTI-PROFITERING LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed very gratifying to find that at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last Monday an important resolution was passed requesting the Foodstuffs Committee to consider the question of representing to Government the desirability of passing an Act for regulating the prices of necessaries of life. Matters have reached such a climax that the poor and middle class people find it impossible to live under the strain of high prices. It is an obvious fact that profiteering is carried on to such an extent that if it is not checked serious consequences are likely to arise. The present exorbitant prices of milk, sugar, ghee, vegetables mutton, eggs, cloth, etc., furnish one with an idea to what extent profiteering is rife and how hard the poor and middle class people are hit. Prices are higher as compared with what they were during the war One fails to understand how such a state of affairs is allowed to exist when Government can easily introduce legislation to check profiteering as is being done in Europe where the dishonest shifts and subterfuges of the profiteer meet with a condign punishment.—Yours, etc.

COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare some space in your esteemed paper, for the following few lines and oblige.

A year has now passed since Mr. B. G. Horniman was deported, and Bombay has done nothing for him so far worthy of its name. Mr. Montagu whenever cornered in Parliament, puts off the responsibility on Sir George Lloyd, because questions in the Council here in India, can very easily be disallowed if they are not to Official taste. The Secretary of State wants the people to judge things from the confidence he has in Sir George. Why should he the not judge these from the confidence of the people in Mr. Horniman? We are sure that there is no charge against him more substantial, than his successful efforts to educate the public to its duties and rights.—Yours, etc.

VIPRA.

Girgaon, April 27th.

MEERUT FORGERY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Walsh passed sentences against the accused in the Meerut forgery cases. It would appear that a series of fraud has been committed by the clerks in the Military Department and the Government has been cheated out of several thousands.

Three accused were sentenced to a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment with fines ranging from Rs. 2,000 to 250, while one accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MOSLEM INSTITUTION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sending herewith the following few lines for publication and hope that they will find place in your esteemed paper:—

These days are very hard indeed for Muslims when the whole Islamic population is in a state of great mental agitation and social chaos, but at the same time the demand for the spread of education and specially a religious one cannot be denied and any indifference shown to this primary principle of national progress would be a deplorable and fatal blunder.

The Azamgarh District, which is justly proud of producing such great Islamic men of letters and education as Mulla Mahmood the author of Shams Bazgha and the late Allama, illustrious historian and philosopher. Allama Shiblee Naumani, is with all its poverty the most advanced district in the U. P. so far as Muslim education is concerned of late it has launched into existence an almost unique scheme of education, which if continued successfully for a quarter of a century will make the whole Muslim population of the district into a sort of literary army in which not a single individual will remain untrained.

That scheme is the Arabic Madrasa of Saraenier, some description of which has been lately published in the Hamdam of the 8th November 1919. The late Allama Shiblee, who was its patron and one of its founders, was very much interested in its development, which fact can be very easily ascertained from a perusal of the Makalib Shiblee (the episode of Allama Shiblee copied by Sayad Sulaeman Nadwi). The Madrasa has been founded on a principle of plain living and high thinking, with an ideal of teaching the philosophy of Quran and other Arabic learnings where the pupils are taught practical lessons of self help, self culture and self sacrifice and are trained into a hard, laborious course and rural life. The Madrasa itself is situated in a village which is in the centre of nearly a hundred Mussalman villages and is a boon for the neighbouring Muslim peasantry. The course of education which has been planned by the late Allama Shiblee Nanmani and Maulana Hamiduddin, B.A. the late principal of Hyderabad Darulubern in consultation with other great educational men, is a successful attempt of imparting high Arabic and primary English education with special stress being laid upon teaching the Quran and other departments of religious instruction. Arabic is taught on a newly discovered method, by which in a comparatively very short time a fuller and more practical knowledge of the sacred language can be acquired. On the other hand English education being unfettered by University regulation is adopted in such a way as to teach the Islamic history in religion in the garb of the English language.

Thus the primary education which owing to the abuses of the educational system in India wastes much of the time and energy of the young generation while giving no useful instruction has been more successfully reformed here. Another distinguishing feature of the Madrasa is that with all the boons that it confers upon its nearly a couple of hundred pupils it charges no fees for them. The Madrasa is now justly gaining a very widespread popularity in these provinces—nay it has attracted the natives of many educational centres in other provinces too. Students are daily pouring in from Hyderabad, Lucknow and Aligarh, even the Belgrami family has sent one of its junior member here for training. The last but not the least piece of good luck is that the Madrasa has been very fortunate in securing the services of most sympathetic, self-sacrificing and highly qualified teachers, almost all of whom are distinguished scholars of Nadwatul Ulma. The learned Maulana Shiblee Nadwi, whom the illustrious Maulana of the name in his last will has charged with the propagation of Arabic education of this Madrasa, is the principal, while the great commentator of the Quran, the cousin of the late Allama, I mean the abovenamed Maulana Hamiduddin, B.A., is its honorary secretary, who merely for the sake of this Madrasa has resigned the State Service of Hyderabad and the consequental prospects of worldly gain and now is devoting all his energy to the management of the institution and I hope under his patronage and superintendence the Madrasa will make marvellous progress and will infuse in ulamas a new life and a fresh Islamic spirit.

I, through your esteemed paper, invite the Muslim leaders to come and see with their own eyes the marvels, that this humble institution situated in a forlorn corner, is achieving. Now a deputation of the Madrasa with Maulana Shiblee Nadwi has been sent abroad and is now visiting Bombay. I therefore hope that the sympathetic Muslims of Bombay, generally the great national leaders, specially Saith Hajee Jan Mohammad Chotani, Hajee Ahmad Siddiq Khatrani, Saith Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Laddha, Saith Hajee Yusuf Subani, and Saith Molvi Abdullah Ahmad Muhafiz Hujaj will do their best to make the deputation a success. I fully realize that in these troublesome days many other matters of great importance, which involve the life and death of Muslim requires the services of these leaders, but at the same time I know that with God's grace a little of their attention will be more than enough for the deputation without being in any way a hindrance to their other important vocations.—Yours, etc.,

MAULVI MOHD. SHAFI,
Assistant Manager.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Recluse in your Sunday Edition, in the course of his week-end Musings, takes a broad review of the manifesto issued by Mr. Tilak on behalf of the Congress Democratic party. Resting on a clause therein—which stands for the removal of all sex-inequalities—he infers with evident satisfaction, that the Poona Nationalists shall have presumably to give up the absurd position, held so long by them with admirable (!) persistency. It is yet to be seen whether Mr. Tilak literally acts up to the views given out in his manifesto; but in the meanwhile Mr. N. C. Kelkar will find himself placed in an inconvenient position—almost amounting to an anomaly. For, he makes no secret of his view that, primary and compulsory education in the case of boys, is always to be preferred to that in the case of girls. And Mr. Kelkar is known to be Mr. Tilak's lieutenant. Will he please mind to explain? Or, shall he put both the theory of "general agreement"—so recently advocated by Mrs. Besant at Sholapur?—Yours, etc.,

M. S. M.

Hubli, April 27.

RAILWAY THIEVES AT AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you kindly to allow the following to be published in your valuable paper for the knowledge of the public.

A couple of days back a parcel of sweetmeats was sent from Bombay to Ahmedabad, the delivery of which though it contained Indian sweetmeats, was not given to us for full two days; after that time the parcel in question was delivered to us by the Company men but its contents had totally disappeared. Not a single bit of the sweets was allowed to remain in the basket. Sir, I assure you that such complaints are very frequent here at the Ahmedabad station. People here are so much harassed in this matter that no pen can tell its hardships sufficiently. Railway officials are so very careless that complaints are not heard and letters, even if they are registered, are not replied to. It is high time that these contemptible railway robbers should be brought to account. Baskets of flowers, fruits, fish, sweetmeats and such other articles are not delivered immediately on the same day, but are generally delivered on the next day when they are all tampered with. This is a very long standing grievance of most of the people here in Ahmedabad.

I beg to draw the attention of the Railway Authorities to this culpable negligence on the part of their staff and request them to inquire into this matter and punish the official thieves without losing any time.—Yours, etc.

SUFFERER.

Ahmedabad, April 29.

TO QUIET THE NERVES AND CURE INSOMNIA.

DOCTOR SAYS AVOID DANGEROUS OPIATES, SEDATIVES, BROMIDES, AND ALL OTHER HEART-DEPRESSING DRUGS.

Insimnia, like headache, is always due to high blood pressure in the head. The brain remains too active, too much blood rushes to it and so sleep is impossible. The usual and harmful procedure is to greatly depress the heart action with drugs so the high blood pressure and throbbing stops. A few weeks ago, a patient complained that insomnia nearly drove her insane, and bromide caused numbness and palpitation. Then she was attacked by acute articular rheumatism. I advised simply taking a hot saltrates bath at night just before retiring. This is prepared by dissolving in the water a tablespoonful of ordinary refined Reudel Bath Saltrates, which any chemist can supply at slight cost. A half-pound is sufficient for even the worst cases. The Saltrates bath soon stopped all her rheumatic pains, *and it permanently cured her insomnia too.* The hot Saltrates water slightly expands the surface blood vessels, thereby lessening high blood pressure and drawing excess of blood from the brain. Also it soothes the nerves, and by relieving all congestion quickly stops any discomfort or restlessness, so refreshing sleep always follows the moment you lie down. Next time you have insomnia, don't merely *stop* it with drastic heart depressants, habit-forming opiates, or "sleeping powders"—*cure it, naturally,* by following my advice. I may add that for immediately stopping bad foot troubles I know of nothing to equal a foot-bath in this saltrates water, and also in cases of insomnia, if not too severe, simply a foot-bath will be sufficient. —C. N. H.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS ARE
PURELY VEGETABLE

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable preparation, carefully compounded, with the ingredients in such quantities and proportions that makes them unexcelled as a remedy for all Stomach and Liver Troubles. There need be no fear on the part of anyone who has ever used this remedy that they are taking mineral poison into their system unawares. Under the various Pure Food and Drugs Acts in force in different countries of the World, a Guarantee is given by the Proprietors that no such poison is used, and Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills can be taken with absolute confidence that they are, as claimed, PURELY VEGETABLE.

Some people are always sceptical about a Proprietary Medicine, but does it not stand to reason that it costs as much for machinery and labor to produce a poor pill as a good one? In one case satisfaction is given because the article is good, and in the other, dissatisfaction because it is valueless. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good Pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them, year after year, as their sole remedy for all the Little Ills of Life. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made in this or any other country for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the Proprietors.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

GOVINDJI'S
High-Grade Syrups
"DELICATELY FLAVOURED"
SEVEN CHOICEST VARIETIES
Always obtainable at:—
Shri Krishna Stores
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AND
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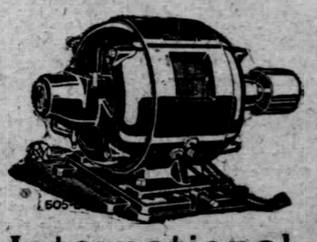

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Child is Constipated! Bilious! Look at Tongue.

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhœa, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food, and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on bottle. Remember name "California."

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER WITH 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

WHY NOT START YOUR FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO-DAY?

BUY YOUR BOTTLE OF "KOKO" and so begin a new Lease of Hair Comfort. Apply "KOKO" according to the simple directions given, and you will be astonished at the effect of a few days' treatment. We make no extravagant or foolish claims for "KOKO," but can prove that it has done all we claim for it.

Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle. (IN ENGLAND) *Sold by all Chemists and Stores.*

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun-coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

KOKO-MARICOPAS COMPANY LTD., 16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.

For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of the delicious "KOKO" Shampoo Powder, obtainable of all Chemists.

KOKO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING

USE EVERYWHERE

ELLIOT BROTHERS, LIMITED
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
MEDICINAL PERFUMERY GOODS
in
Hospitals, Hostels and Homes
the best and the Cheapest Sweet Scented Lavenders, Royal Cologne Waters, Her Majesty's Face Powders, Malts Codliver Oils, Hazels Snow, Lenoline etc., etc.
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Pappa, Is this made in India?

What would you say if your child asked this question?

USE SWADESHI GOODS—

they are better than foreign ones and cheaper in price. Indian Goods are for the Indians. Whenever you require an article always buy from the Bombay Swadeshi Stores Head Office at Times Building, Bori Bunder, or at any of their Branches, and you are sure to get the right thing at the right price.

Let us Build Indian Industries FIRST!

KHILAFAT FUND.

The following is the List of donations to the Khilafat Fund from the 16th April to 30th April, 1920.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously published	1,40,678	8	0
Mr. Shiekh Allabux Quraishi, Lahore.	17	0	0
Mr. Md. Rafiuddin Malguzar, Multai, Baitul ..	85	0	0
Mr. Noor Mohamed H. Ibrahim, Bombay	25	0	0
A Moslim gentleman ..	1	0	0
Mohamedan employees of Bombay Tram Co. ..	21	5	0
Mahfil-i-Zinat-i-Islam Kathor, Baroda Estate ..	624	0	0
Mr. Ismail Adam Ghanshi and Ghulam Husain Sher Md. Chanvalla.	244	4	0
Mr. Syed Mahamed Ali Vakil, Ashta, Bhopal ..	58	0	0
Mr. Bakridan Molla Panwalla, Bombay	482	0	0
Mr. Sardar Khan, West Ridge, Rawalpindi ..	5	0	0
Khilafats Committee Feroze pore	250	0	0
Mr. Fariduddin Ahmed, Indore	100	0	0
Mahomedans of Rander, Mahfil-i-Islam	1,400	0	0
Khilafat Committee Mangrol	500	0	0
Mohamedan, Hindu and Parsi Millhands of the Emperor Ewward Spining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay.	138	0	0
Khilafat Committee, Surat .	4,001	0	0
The Staff of Khandesh Mill	51	0	0
Bombay Darukhana Sand Merchant Association ..	500	0	0
Mr. Haji Latif Haji Oosman, Balapur, Dist. Akola ..	550	0	0
Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Haji Hamid, Bhoy; Cutch ..	5	0	0
Mr. Noor Mohaned Adam Bhuj, Cutch	5	0	0
Mr. Ghazanfer Ali, Ujjain ..	5	0	0
Mr. Mazhar Karim Jafri Agra	0	12	0
Mr. Barket Ullah, Contractor, Jhung Punjab ..	19	0	0
Mr. Munshi Mohahat Ali, Rangpore, Bengal ..	4	0	0
Provincial Khilafat Committee, Nagpur	500	0	0
Mr. Haji Mahmud Mia Dada Mia,, Kapadwauj, Kaira	50	0	0
Khilafat Committee Peshawer	600	0	0
Mr. H. Mohamed Shamsuddin Nrrie, Beawad ..	400	0	0
Khilafat Committee, Dehrion-Sone Arrah	22	15	0
Mohamedan employies of Mahadeoji Daramsey Chuna Bhatti, Mills, Bombay.	287	0	0
Rezalised by the Sale of "Moslim Volunteer" pamphlet	80	0	0
Mr. Haji Esa Haji Sumor ..	500	0	0
Mohamedans of Kamatipura 2nd & 3rd Lane, Bombay.	300	0	0
Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Kr., C.B.E.	25,000	0	0
Khilafat Committee, Khandwa	150	0	0
Mr. Hamid Ali Kalander Ali, Ferozepore	40	6	0
Khilafat sCommittee Pidhu, Dist. Saram	30	0	0
Khilafat Committee M.A.O. College Aligarh	200	0	0
Mr. Mozaffer Newaz Jang, Secundrabad (Dec.) ..	100	0	0
Residents of Kamimgunj, Dist. Farukhabad ..	40	0	0
Mr. Gulab Khan Pir Khan, Bombay	101	0	0
Mr. Momid—a parsigentleman, Bombay.	1	0	0
Residents of Vasco-de-gama Goa, ...	236	0	0
Khilafat Committee, Titabar..	50	0	0
Khilafat Committee Fatikechiri, Dist. Chittagong ..	90	0	0
Mr. Md. Yakub, Hatta Dist. Balaghat	19	0	0
Mr. H. Mohamed Mia Dada Mia, Dist. Kaira ..	40	0	0
Anjuman Islahul Moslemin, Umarkhed, Berar ..	210	0	0
Anjuman Moinul Islam, Kharore, Dist. Multan ..	350	0	0
Khilafat Committee Ahmedabad	85	0	0
Mohamedans of Jacob Circle, Bombay	146	4	0
Khilafat Committee Sholapur	900	0	0
Mr. Syed Mohamed Shah, Lahore	10	0	0
Provincial Khelafet Committee, Nagpur	3,500	0	0
ALL BROTHER'S PURSE FUND.			
Mr. Haji Dacol Su'aman Rangila, Calicut ..	1,800	0	0
Residents of Vasco degama Goa	109	0	0
Grand Total Rs. ..	1,85,717	6	0

SMYRANA RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of donations to the Smyana Relief Fund from 16th April to 30th April, 1920.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously published	3,518	8	0
Dr. Tufail Ahmed S.A.S. Shabkader, Gost ..	5	0	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%.
.. 6 .. .. Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
.. 9 .. .. Rs. 96·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·5556%.
.. 12 .. .. Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bombay Calcutta Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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TELE. No. 949.

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	Rs.	as.	p.
Mr. Syed Afrozebakht, Afrozegunj, Sylhat	10	0	0
Molvi Noorulla Aish, Raghogarh	1	0	0
Mr. M. A. Hafiz, Delhi ..	100	0	0
Khilafat Committee Mangrol, Kathiawar	500	0	0
Haji Ahmed Haji Hamid Vansawad..	300	0	0
Mr. Yusuf Dadabhoy Vansawad	200	0	0
Mr. Rustam Ali, Malakand, N.W.F. Provinces ..	100	0	0
Mr. Akher Khan, Ajmer ..	5	12	0
Marhoom Bai Fatema Hasan Alloo, Bombay ..	200	0	0
A Sympathiser, Bombay ..	25	0	0
Mr. Ibrahim Hajee Zakeria, Karachi	100	0	0
Mr. Ramzoo, Kotri, Karachi	10	0	0
Mr. Ahmed Noor, Nyathingyaung	25	0	0
Mr. Md. Habib, Isanager, Khairi	50	0	0
Seth Roshandas, Bhawalpore	25	0	0
Mr. Nabi Ahmed Khan, Thana	10	0	0
Mr. Azam Beg, Shamchaurasi, Peshawer	3	0	0
Mr. Amir Bukhs, Fatehgarh	11	13	0
Mr. Gulab Khan Pir Khan..	50	0	0
Mr. Husain Raitudia & Co., Bombay	10	0	0
Mr. Noor Mohamed, Gorakhpore	20	0	0
Mr. Abdur Rashid, Azamgarh	29	12	0
Mr. H. Md. Nasiruddin, Bhopal	570	0	0
Mohamedan Students of Phulchand Boga High School, Hatras, Dist. Aligarh.	10	0	0
Mohamedans of Uttan, Bombay	100	0	0
Mr. Imamuddin, Durgan N.W.F. Provinces ..	50	0	0
Total Rs. ..	6,93	13	0

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

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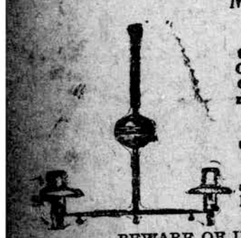

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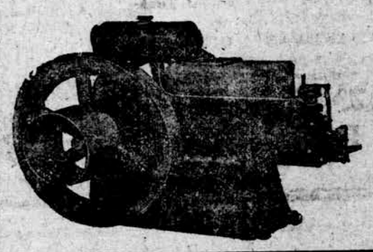

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